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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Numeiri cuts gas price rises after widespread riots

KHARTOUM, Aug. 14 (Agencies) — President Jaafar Numeiri accused Communists of instigating riots which hit Sudan last week, and ordered a cut in the recently increased price of petrol.



In a nation-wide radio and television speech, Numeiri said the riots were the result of Communist school teachers, pardoned after an attempt to oust him from power in 1971, were responsible for the rioting in Khartoum and the provinces.

"The Communists wanted to exploit the temporary economic

hardship in the country with the help of a nearby atheist state," Numeiri said.

In his speech, Numeiri, pledged major changes in the government and the only authorized party in an apparent attempt to contain growing unrest in the country.

Numeiri said he lowered the prices of gasoline from three to two dollars a gallon and ordered a reduction in government consumption by forbidding use of government motor vehicles after office hours.

Numeiri also said he himself would hold the office of Secretary General of the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) and that Defense Minister Gen. Abdel Magid Hamid Khalil was appointed first vice president. Both would be holding the posts in addition to their portfolios as president and defense minister.

The two posts were vacated Sunday by the firing of Abdul-Gasim Muhammad Ibrahim, who until Sunday was Numeiri's right-hand man since he came to power ten years ago and was one of five revolutionary officers from the original ten who are still in the government.

He said the Communists were trying to exploit what he termed a "temporary hardship" in Sudan with the assistance of Marxist Ethiopia.

The Sudanese president tries to raise hopes among his people by assuring them that oil discovery in Sudan "has become a reality" and that development schemes will materialize shortly.

He called on them to bear with him a little longer and said, "the present is better than the past and the future is promising."

Chronic oil shortages have plagued the nation since last fall. Gasoline rationing was imposed in the energy-short country, which imports nearly all of its energy supplies.



PROTEST: Members of a leftist Iranian organization stage a sit-in outside their headquarters Monday to prevent it from being attacked by rightist militants. The building was later evacuated, and Tuesday the government banned all demonstrations in Tehran.

Tehran bans marches as violence continues

TEHRAN, Aug. 14 (R) — Iran banned all demonstrations Tuesday as street violence flared in the capital for the third day running.

State radio interrupted its programs to announce the ban and said Islamic revolutionary guards had been ordered to stop marches by all peaceful means possible.

The ban came as groups of hard-line rightists stoned several thousand leftists marching down Tehran's main Mossadegh Avenue.

Revolutionary guards fired volleys of automatic fire into the air, apparently to keep the two sides apart. They also fired tear gas grenades toward the left-wing marchers.

At least three people were carried away injured.

Violence first flared Sunday over the issue of press freedom but has turned into a generalized battle between the two sides.

Heavily-armed Revolutionary Guards put sandbag barricades around the abandoned headquarters of the Fedayeen leftist guerrilla group in central Tehran, apparently to prevent any leftist march on the building.

They also trained a machinegun on one of the capital's main avenues nearby. The Fedayeen building was stormed and captured by rightist militants Monday.

Heavy shooting broke out throughout central Tehran at dusk Monday as revolutionary guards shot long volleys of automatic rifle fire into the air to prevent clashes between rival groups.

Several people, including a young, unveiled woman pointed out as a leftist by the rightist crowd, were injured in scuffles Monday. But the number of casualties did not approach Sunday's riot toll of several hundred injured in running battles.

The tension provoked by the sound of heavy shooting continued into the night. Few cars were on the roads by midnight but knots of youths and men gathered at the main intersections.

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Sheikh Yamani interview 'Kingdom must guard wealth'

By Abdul Aziz Shakri

JEDDAH, Aug. 14 — Saudi Arabia must take steps to protect its national wealth from "illegal practices and embezzlement" by certain industrial countries, according to Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

In an interview with "Arab News" and "Asharq Al-Awsat," the minister said that Saudi national wealth, which he said is a gift from God, was at risk from price escalations in imports from the industrial world.

One class of price increase, the result of exported inflation, was unavoidable, the minister said. Even the exporting country's people had to bear the burden of inflation. "There is nothing we can do to escape this kind of increase," Yamani said.

But the second class of price increase, which is aimed solely at oil exporters, should be halted at all costs. "These price rises are aimed entirely at petroleum exporting countries and designed to take advantage of their wealth. Some items are priced differently whether they are going to Saudi Arabia or Jordan. We must do all we can to stop this pricing gouging."

Turning to oil pricing and production, Sheikh Ahmad outlined the conflicting factors that go into Saudi decisions. "A higher oil price means increased national revenue; but if (OPEC) exceeds a certain price level, it invites the danger of world recession and global inflation which in turn makes it impossible for us to continue our industrialization and development programs."

Likewise, when Saudi Arabia increases production, as happened



Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani

at the beginning of last month, "we know we are speeding up the depletion of our reserves. But we are aware that at certain given moments, if we do not raise production we would expose the world to a very serious recession and unforeseeable financial, economic and political consequences, not only for the world but for Saudi Arabia as well."

In this respect, Yamani praised U.S. President Jimmy Carter's energy program as helpful toward bringing world oil demand more in line with supply. "It is a very good plan. The immediate, medium-term and long-term provisions could help strike a balance between demand and supply."

But Yamani was far from optimistic that the \$142 billion energy plan, which contains proposals for immediate limits on imports and long-term development of alternative energy sources, would be implemented in its present form. "Oil circles will be watching carefully how far the Congress cooperates with President Carter in applying the program," he said.

Some of the legislation required could disturb large sections of U.S. public opinion. The large-scale appropriations might also face opposition from individual Congressmen, he said.

"We wish President Carter suc-

cess. Failure to implement the plan could mean great damage to the United States and the entire free world," he said.

Saudi Arabia, because of its large gas and oil reserves, can cater for its own needs over a relatively long period he said. In the longer term, mineral deposits should constitute a major source of revenue by the beginning of the next century. But Yamani believes that solar power will take over as the world's major energy source toward the middle of the 21st century. Saudi Arabia will thus once again "have the lion's share of would energy supplies," he said.

In the shorter term, mining, agriculture and public services should provide substantial revenue independent of crude oil sales. "But we still have a long way to go (in developing these)," he said.

At present, Saudi Arabia has made "the human element" — the development of Saudi manpower — a priority in the investment of Saudi revenue.

Raising his hands to heaven, Yamani said: "May God Almighty keep us from vanity. I pray that the wealth He has suddenly bestowed on us will not turn out to be a calamity but be a gift which we can use to ensure our own welfare and that of coming generations."

Over Palestinian role

Dayan admits peace talks rift

TEL AVIV, Aug. 14 (R) — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has acknowledged there are what he describes as "deep and basic differences" between the Israeli views of West Bank autonomy and the need to bring Palestinians into the negotiations, and those of the U.S. and Egypt.

Addressing members of the dominant Likud Party Monday he said: "The Americans want to bring the Palestinians into the talks, quite apart from the clear fact that the very question of autonomy is in dispute. What we mean by autonomy is not what the Americans, or the Egyptians, or the Palestinians, regard as autonomy. But to the credit of the Ameri-



Andrew Young

cans, I must say that they do not hide their intentions of adopting another (Security Council) resolu-

tion which would make it more attractive for the Palestinians and bring them to participate in the talks.

"They refer to the Palestinians, but the Palestinians say their representative is the Palestine Liberation Organization."

"But we are not on the eve of the creation of a Palestinian state. I am not trying to say there is no crisis over a very basic issue — the future of Judea and Samaria (the Israeli official term for West Bank). But without us the United States and Egypt cannot do anything in Judea, Samaria or the Gaza Strip."

He said that apart from the questions of autonomy and the Palestinians, on which the U.S. and Egypt see eye to eye in disagreement with Israel, there were other issues which united the other two parties to the three-sided autonomy talks.

For instance, they agreed on the replacement of the U.N. Emergency Force in Sinai, now being withdrawn on completion of its mandate, by U.N. truce supervisors.

Asked if he agreed with the government's policy on South Lebanon Dayan said he completely accepted the government's policy.

Israel protested to the United States Tuesday over an accidental meeting between Washington's ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young and Zehdi Labib Terzi, the PLO observer at the United Nations.

Young and Terzi met by chance during a social visit by Young to the house of Kuwait's ambassador to the United Nations.

Terzi said Monday night he tried to raise the Palestine question in substance but Young declined to discuss the matter.

Ceausescu in Syria calls for new peace initiative

DAMASCUS, Aug. 14 (AP) — Visiting Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has called for a new peace initiative in the Middle East involving the United States, the Soviet Union and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"We believe that holding a meeting in which all parties concerned will participate, including the two co-chairmen of the Geneva peace conference — the United States and the USSR — will have good chances in this direction," Ceausescu said in a toast at a state banquet here Monday night.

The initiative, he suggested, should take place under United Nations auspices.

Ceausescu voiced support for an independent Palestinian state, without which "we cannot talk



President Assad

about a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East."

"Therefore, we believe in the necessity of finding other initiatives which could open the road to participation of all parties concerned with such negotiations, including the PLO."

Rift with Morocco widens Algeria, Mauritania reestablish ties

ALGIERS, Aug. 14 (Agencies) — Algeria and Mauritania reestablish diplomatic ties Tuesday amid continuing North African upheaval over the future of the disputed Western Sahara.

Mauritania severed relations with Algeria in March 1976 when Algeria recognized the right of the former Spanish Sahara to independence, and began giving massive support to Polisario guerrillas.

The resumption of ties dramatized Mauritania's rift with Morocco, its former ally in fighting the guerrillas, and its apparent shift toward Algeria. It is too early to tell, though whether Mauritania's military regime is switching toward the Algerian camp.

The turmoil began earlier this month when the Mauritanian gov-

ernment decided to end its war with the guerrillas by withdrawing its troops from the Sahara, to the anger of a Morocco determined to hold onto the territory.

Mauritania and Morocco ruled equal halves of the desolate territory since 1976, when Spain relinquished the zone.

Morocco promptly moved its troops into strategic areas of the Sahara vacated by Mauritania, and allowed a Mauritanian exile movement to announce its establishment in Rabat.

This movement proclaimed its opposition to Mauritania's "capitulation" to the guerrillas. It announced its existence in the midst of an official visit by the Mauritanian premier aimed at soothing the Moroccans, and this only inflamed relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile, the "foreign minister" of the Polisario government-in-exile warned that his men "will intensify military operations inside Moroccan territory, striking as hard and deeply as possible."

Speaking at a news conference in Paris, the minister Ibrahim Hakim accused Morocco of having "a bellicose attitude," leaving the Saharans "no choice but to fight in self-defense against an illegal military occupation."

Mauritania and Morocco ruled equal halves of the desolate territory since 1976, when Spain relinquished the zone.

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Several people, including a young, unveiled woman pointed out as a leftist by the rightist crowd, were injured in scuffles Monday. But the number of casualties did not approach Sunday's riot toll of several hundred injured in running battles.

The tension provoked by the sound of heavy shooting continued into the night. Few cars were on the roads by midnight but knots of youths and men gathered at the main intersections.



FLOOD VICTIM: One of the hundreds, probably thousands of people reported drowned in the flash flood in Gujarat, India, after heavy monsoon rains burst a dam above the town of Morvi. The death toll could go as high as 15,000.

India flood toll may hit 15,000

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (R) — The death toll in flash floods caused by a burst dam in the western Indian industrial town of Morvi could reach 10,000 to 15,000, a state political leader said Tuesday.

Though the official death toll has been 1,000 since the disaster occurred on Saturday, the vice president of the state Junta party in Gujarat, Valabhai Patel, said it may go as high as 15,000.

Mud two meters deep in places has made the recovery of bodies more difficult in Morvi, which had a population of 60,000.

Vultures swarmed in the town's streets reported to be still littered with bodies. About 17,000 residents have been evacuated.

Officials said 300 bodies had been recovered so far in Morvi, but hundreds more were lying in the debris of what was once a flourishing town.

No information has been received so far on the fate of some 15,000 people living in villages round Morvi.

Patel, plus two other state politicians, Congress (I) leader Madhavsinh Solanki and Official Congress Party leader Jashwant Mehta, criticized the state government for failing to foresee the disaster and take preventive measures.

They also claimed that relief measures were inadequate, and demanded a judicial inquiry into the disaster.

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Huge Abha hospital will be begun soon, Asir governor says

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Aug. 14 — Prince Khaled Al-Faisal, governor of the Asir, says that public tenders will be invited soon for a SR500 million hospital in Abha, and work will begin on its construction within six months.

The project is being financed by the Philanthropic Society of the Southern Province. Patients will be charged a nominal sum, but those unable to afford that will be able to have charges waived by the society.

As the money charged patients will not cover the hospital's expenses, the society will put money into other enterprises to provide the hospital with an income.

Interviewed by Arab News the prince said that the hospital will take some three years to build. It will be able to handle up to 30 emergency cases at any one time.

Built on 17,845 square meters, the hospital will have 144 beds for pathology, surgery and gynaecology, 12 beds for intensive care for heart patients, 24 beds for obstetrics and 20 beds for children. It will also have 30 incubators for premature babies.

There will be 50 adjacent motel-style villas, half for convalescent patients and half to accommodate people coming from other areas to be near relatives being treated.

The hospital will be manned by 600 personnel, including 70 doctors and managers, 200 technicians and nurses, 150 maintenance workers and other attendants, and 180 clerks.

There will be a separate compound for staff housing. Prince Khaled said that while planning the hospital possible future expansion was allowed for.

The hospital will also have a gift shop and cafeteria in a separate area.

There will also be a health and cultural training course for the staff and cultural programs for the patients.

A 65 seat conference room, another smaller one, and several other rooms for meetings and discussions, are also planned.



Prince Khaled Al-Faisal
Joins Jeddah group

Islamic bank established

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Aug. 14 — The Jordan Islamic Bank will commence operations on Sept. 1 in Amman, the first of a batch of new Sharia banks which are expected to open their doors this year.

With a paid-up capital of one million Jordanian dinars, the bank is among five new Islamic banks expected this year. The others are in Kuwait, Egypt, Iran and Bahrain. Together with Islamic banks already operating in Egypt, Sudan and Dubai, they will form the Jeddah-based Union of Islamic Banks, whose president, Prince Muhammad Al-Faisal, founded the Faisal Islamic Bank in Cairo and Khartoum.

In common with the other banks, the Jordan Islamic Bank will provide all the usual banking and financing services but will substitute a form of profit-sharing for the bankers' usual interest charges. This is because of the Koranic prohibition against usury, which is understood to include interest. "They who return to

usury will be given over to the fire..." the Holy Koran says.

An interesting feature of the new bank is a cooperation agreement with Jeddah's Islamic Development Bank (IDB), which has a subscribed capital over \$1 billion.

Muslim coordination

Azzam made ambassador

LONDON, Aug. 14 (R) — Saudi diplomat Salem Azzam, secretary general of the London-based Islamic Council of Europe, has been promoted to the rank of an ambassador in the Saudi Foreign Service, the council announced Tuesday.

Among other activities the council helps to coordinate moves in Europe to further joint policies decided by Islamic conferences.

Azzam is also secretary general of the Islamic Secretariat for the Liberation of Muslim lands.

Tuesday, *Al-Bilad* reported that foreign ministers of 41 Islamic countries will meet in New

Buildings in Mecca area must follow Islamic style

TAIF, Aug. 14 — Deputy Governor of Mecca Prince Saud ibn Abdul Mohsen has instructed the mayors of Mecca, Taif and Jeddah to adhere to local styles in new buildings.

Those who wish to build should follow the rules of Islamic architecture. Buildings in residential areas should be of one color.

Every new building should also have an underground garage. Building licenses already issued for underground parking should be checked out to make sure the parking has been built.

In Taif, the public library, built at a cost of SR20 million, has been handed over to the Ministry of Education.

It has seven main halls which take about 10,000 books.

Western Region General Director for Education Dr. Abdullah Muhammad Al-Zaid said that the public library in Jeddah has been supplied with all according to government plans to develop public libraries to help all those who seek knowledge.

The two secondary level vocational training schools in Taif and Jeddah are almost complete, he added. They are part of a program of the Education Ministry to build vocational schools all over the Kingdom.

Contracts to build elementary, intermediate and secondary schools in Jeddah, Mecca and Taif will be awarded shortly.

He also said a committee has been formed to supervise the second phase of examinations in Jeddah, Mecca and Taif. Dr. Zaid advised students to work hard to achieve good results.

Sewage workers get pay increase

RIYADH, Aug. 14 — The Public Personnel Bureau has agreed to increase the salaries of trained Saudi workers in the sewage networks in Riyadh, Mecca, Medina and Jeddah, by 70 per cent.

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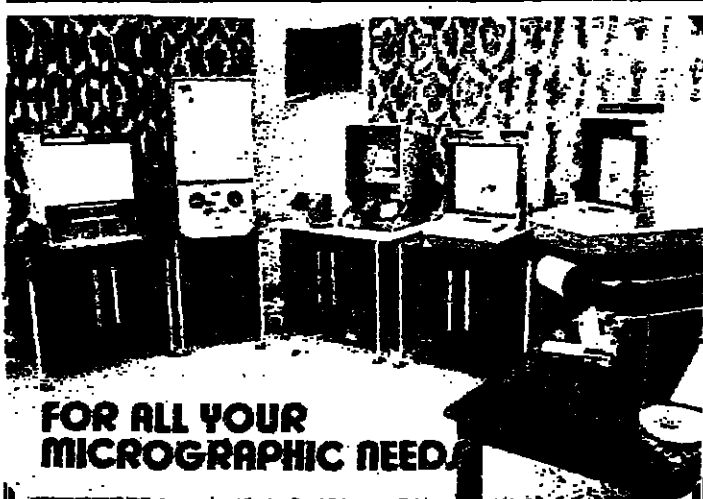
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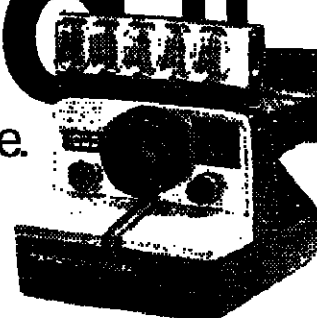


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U.S. holds up transfer of 4 warships to Turkey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (R) — The United States navy has held up the transfer of four warships to Turkey at the request of a member of the House of Representatives Armed Services committee, the congressman concerned said.

Les Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, said he had asked for independent postponement of the leasing of three destroyers and a salvage ship because of slow progress on Cyprus peace talks and Turkish plays on an exchange of prisoners of U.S. and Turkish jails.

Any member of the services committee can hold up the transfer of U.S. warships to another country, he said.

The congressman noted that a

constituent of his, Kathryn Zenz of Lancaster, Wisconsin, has been in a Turkish jail since December, 1972 on drug charge. She is one of five Americans being held.

"If the Turkish government intends to sit forever on the (prisoner) treaty, I can sit forever on the ship transfers," Aspin said.

Aspin said the Turkish government delayed signing the prisoner exchange treaty for five months after its contention in Janu-

ary. He said there was a prospect of further delay before ratification by the Turkish parliament.

The congressman said it was a year since the U.S. Congress had lifted the arms embargo on Turkey after being told by the Carter administration it would speed the Cyprus peace talks.

"At the moment I have a number of questions regarding Cyprus and the prisoner exchange treaty."

Iraqi envoy visits Morocco

RABAT, Aug. 14 (R) — Abdul-Fattah Muhammad Amin, a member of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council, has arrived here with a message for King Hassan from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. In an arrival statement he said he would report to the Moroccan king about the latest developments in Iraq.

U.N. aide assigned to Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 14 (R) — Iqbal Akhund, Pakistan's ambassador to France, has been asked to undertake a United Nations assignment in Lebanon as co-ordinator for reconstruction and development, informed sources said Monday night.

They said the Pakistan government appeared likely to release Akhund for the job, and that, if so, he would join the U.N. staff in October.

Akhund, his country's chief U.N. delegate before his transfer to Paris last year, is expected to visit New York before attending the Havana conference of non-aligned states next month.

The idea of appointing a co-ordinator for Lebanon was put forward in a General Assembly resolution last year. Since then Waldheim has been seeking someone with the requisite qualifications for the job.

Akhund, one of Pakistan's most experienced diplomats, is a former president of the U.N. Economic and Social Council and former chairman of the Group of 77 developing countries.

U.N. officials revive stalled talks on Cyprus

NICOSIA, Aug. 14 (R) — Two United Nations officials are trying to get the stalled intercommunal talks on Cyprus going again, the Cyprus News Agency (CNA) has reported.

U.N. special representative Galindo Pohl and his deputy Remy Gorge Monday met Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş and Tuesday saw Cyprus Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis and Greek Cypriot negotiator George Ioannides, CNA added.

The talks were broken off on June 22 after only four sessions in a week.

Eleven days ago the Cyprus government formally rejected a Turkish Cypriot proposal to resume the discussions aimed at solving long-standing problems between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities.

Carter lauds Oman as strong U.S. ally

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (Agencies) — Sadek Jawad Sulaiman, the new ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to the United States, has presented his credentials to President Carter.

In a White House ceremony, Carter praised Oman as a strong ally of the United States.

The United States is "well aware of the courageous and bold position which the Sultanate of Oman has taken" in support of American peace efforts in the Middle East, Carter told the new ambassador.

"It is my firm determination to proceed along the path which has been defined by the Camp David accords."

The president pointed out that "Oman is located in a region in which the United States has crucial interests."

President Carter said he appreciated the support Oman is giving America's role in the region and expressed hope that mutual cooperation would help maintain conditions so that nations in the region can pursue policies "which will benefit their peoples without outside interference."

In his remarks in presenting his letter of credence, Ambassador Sulaiman told President Carter: "In the Middle East, specifically, my government has followed with interest and appreciation United States endeavors, and your own personal endeavors, Mr. President, to bring about a just and lasting solution... we shall continue to support all such steps as are conducive to a just and lasting settlement."

Poll shows Begin losing

TEL AVIV, Aug. 14 (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition would lose to the party it swept from power two years ago if elections were held now, according to an opinion poll published Tuesday.

The poll, taken by the Mod'iv Ezrachi (civil intelligence) agency for the English-language newspaper *Jerusalem Post*, showed that Begin's Likud coalition would win 35 of the 120 seats in the Knesset (parliament) and the Labor Party opposition would win 48.

The five-party Likud coalition, which now holds 43 seats to the Labor Party's 32, took power in 1977 after 29 years of Labor rule.

Despite its success in achieving the Camp David peace treaty, Begin's government has lost support because inflation expected to reach 100 per cent this year.

Omani diplomat dies in Cairo

CAIRO, Aug. 14 (R) — An Omani diplomat died after an accidental fall from a balcony at his home Monday, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. Hamid Alem, a first secretary at the Omani embassy, fell as he tried to jump from one balcony to another to try to reach a room in which his son was locked.

Former police chief killed

ISTANBUL, Aug. 14 (R) — A former Istanbul police chief was killed when gunmen opened fire as he left home, police said Tuesday.

A passer-by was seriously injured in the hail of bullets.

The dead man was Zeki Sahin, head of the city's police throughout the 1950s and into the early 1960s until he retired.

Jordan raises lending rate

AMMAN, Aug. 14 (R) — The Central Bank of Jordan has raised the country's minimum bank lending rate by 0.5 per cent to eight per cent in an effort to restrict lending and curb inflation, central bank sources said Tuesday.

The sources said the Central Bank told banks in a circular last week that by the end of the year they have to adjust all outstanding loans to the new higher rate.

The previous maximum interest rate of nine per cent remained unchanged, the sources added.

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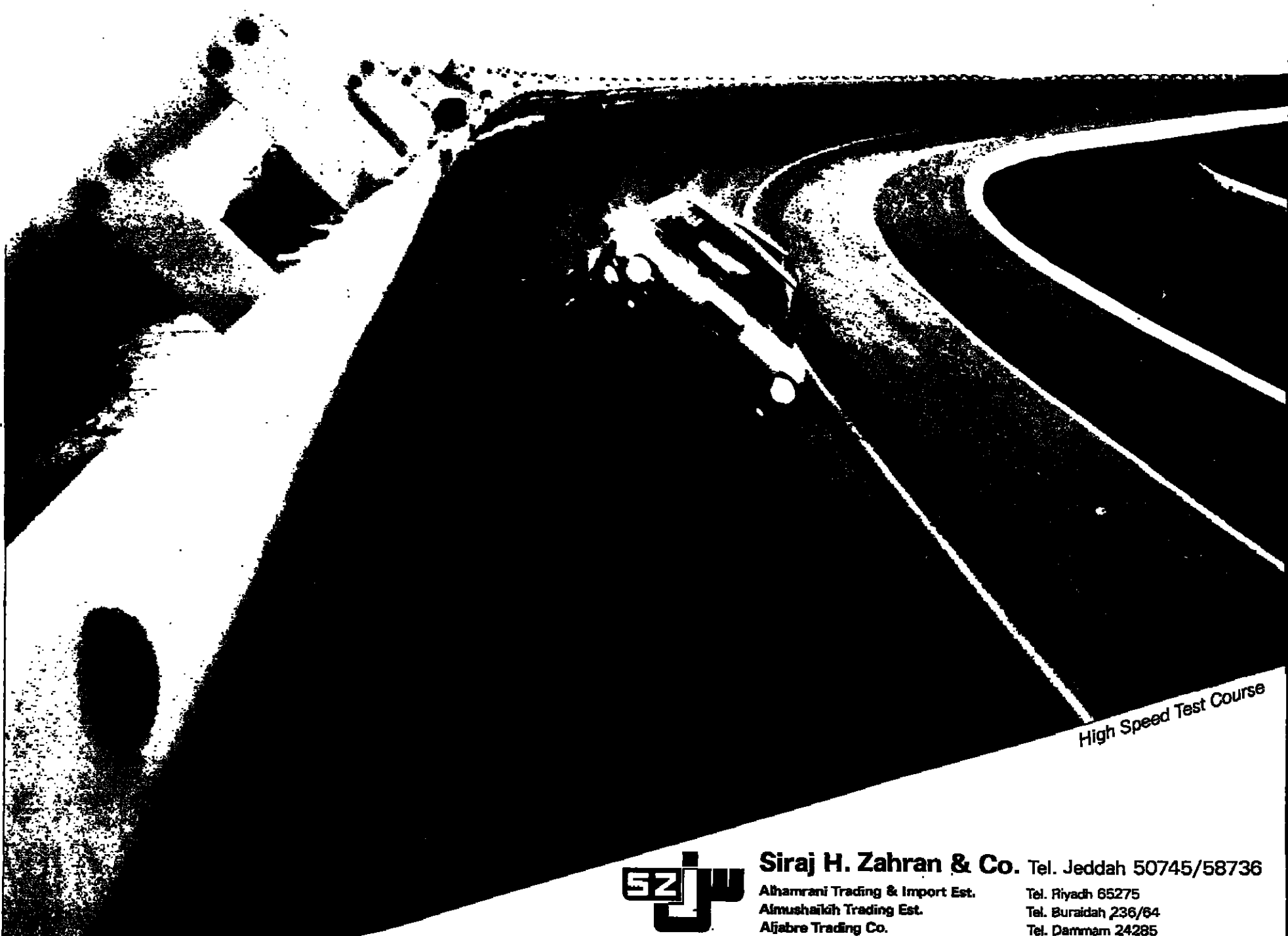
Datsun Milestones / 7

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Cuba prepares for conference of nonaligned group with pomp

HAVANA, Aug. 14 (AP) — Summit fever is gripping Cuba as the country prepares to host what may turn into the largest assembly of heads of state ever to come together at one time.

With less than a month to go before the start of the sixth nonaligned summit conference, Havana is plastered with posters heralding the event, and slashing at the movement's major targets: imperialism, apartheid, Zionism, racial discrimination and foreign military bases.

The 92-nation non-aligned movement brings together countries which claim to take no sides in the East-West struggle. It includes such pro-Soviet nations as Cuba and Ethiopia, as well as such pro-Western nations as

Nigeria and Singapore.

Cuban officials still aren't saying who is coming to the meeting and who isn't but privately they express hope for a record-breaking turnout. The figure most frequently mentioned is an expected attendance of 50 to 60 chiefs of state.

The largest previous number of heads of state at a nonaligned summit meeting was 53, in Algiers six years ago.

Cuban newspapers and magazines are devoting heavy coverage to the conference preparations, and the city has been given a general clean-up in anticipation. Major thoroughfares and intersection have been freshly landscaped, and Havana's only Mosque has been given a facelift.

Binaisa preaches unity

Uganda bans opposition

LONDON, Aug. 14 (R) — Uganda President Godfrey Binaisa has announced that the ruling National Liberation Front (UNLF) had banned political opposition in the country.

Uganda Radio reported that the president said this was to avoid confusion. All political parties could operate within the broad democratic politics of the UNLF, the president said, according to the radio, monitored in London.

Binaisa was speaking at the opening of the first UNLF national seminar near Kampala.

No political activity would be allowed in opposition to the front and the government would not hesitate to ban any political organization that threatened national unity, Radio Uganda reported the president as saying.

"We must have a political leadership that is committed to unity, democracy, the defense of our freedom and the social advancement of the people of this country," Binaisa said.

He said the alternative was a return to dictatorship.

The UNLF government gave the country new hope, Binaisa said, and for the tasks ahead Uganda needed an honest, patriotic and democratic leadership.

The UNLF was well aware that many political parties had sprung up since the ouster of former

President Idi Amin earlier this year. The government was carefully studying their activities, the president was quoted as saying.

He said the UNLF embraced all Uganda's political opinions. According to the radio Binaisa told the seminar that Amin's rule had taught the country one brutal lesson: that without unity, dictatorship was the alternative.

Nobel chemistry laureate Ernst Chain dies at 73

LONDON, Aug. 14 (R) — Professor Ernst Chain, a German-born biochemist who shared a Nobel Prize in 1945 for his work in isolating penicillin, died Sunday in the Irish Republic, the University of London announced Monday.

He was 73, and had been retired from the university six years.

Chain, who came to Britain in 1933 and became a naturalized citizen in 1939, did much of his research in extracting penicillin from common green molds at Oxford University with Australian-born Sir Howard Florey.

They continued earlier research by Sir Alexander Fleming, and the three were awarded the Nobel

As army and police motorcyclists roar through the streets preparing for their escort duties, a phalanx of telephonic and telex operators has been assembled at the convention center to practice handling official and press traffic in the four official languages of the non-aligned: English, Spanish, French and Arabic.

More than 800 journalists and technicians are expected to cover the meeting, and separate press rooms have been prepared for each of the four language groups.

Interpreters who have difficulty in keeping up with the speeches will be able to flash a sign to the speaker saying either "slowly" or "again."

The convention center seats 1,450 in its main hall and another 800 in two smaller rooms. It includes eight television galleries, four large ones for foreign networks and smaller ones for domestic broadcasters. It also features a glassed-in medical booth from which doctors can view the hall and be ready to respond to any delegate in need of emergency care.

According to Jorge Acuna, a spokesman for the center, all of the staff assigned to the summit have been in training for almost two years, and have been required to learn at least one foreign language.



REMINDER: 'You are leaving the American sector' says the signpost in the foreground. Other letters on the Berlin Wall recall the date, Aug. 13, 1961, when it was erected to divide the city permanently. Since then more than 60 people have lost their lives trying to flee Communist East Berlin.

He braved bullets, piracy, hunger to escape Vietnam

SINGAPORE, Aug. 14 (AP) — Phan Van Lan survived Vietnamese bullets, pirates, mechanical failures, treachery, thirst and hunger in a 31-day escape odyssey from his homeland.

"Why take all the risks? said Phan. 'I don't see a future for me or my family in Saigon.'"

Phan, a 55-year-old attorney, says he has been unemployed since 1975. He left his wife and nine children behind, hoping that some day they can join him in the United States.

Phan told a reporter about his escape Monday.

He was one of 34 Vietnamese — 14 children, 14 men and six women all relatives and friends — who slipped down the river from the village of Camau April 17. In the dark, their 12-meter boat was fired on three times, Phan said.

"We were fortunate that the gunfire did not hit us because the soldiers could not see us in the dark but were only able to hear the

engine of our boat churning," he said.

The next evening, as the boat moved southwest to round the tip of Vietnam, it was intercepted by about 30 Thai-speaking pirates. They collected five wrist watches, some jewelry and about \$100.

"Everything was over in 15 minutes," Phan said. "They did not look like fishermen, but were armed with knives and steel rods. We offered no resistance."

Four hours after the robbery, the refugees' engine broke down, and they switched to a smaller engine which putted along at about six kilometers per hour.

Their white flag attracted some Thai fishermen, who took the refugees aboard, gave them food and medicine, and took their boat in tow, but just when the lights of the Malaysian shore were visible April 20, Phan said, the generous fishermen turned greedy and robbed them.

Tenth peace session stalemated Peking, Hanoi trade accusations

PEKING, Aug. 14 (AP) — China and Vietnam traded insults over hegemony Tuesday at their 10th fruitless meeting in search of peace on their borders but said they would meet again.

The Chinese delegate, Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong said the talks "have made no progress and remained stagnant until this date."

Later the Vietnamese representative, Vice Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Lien, told reporters and diplomats he had been told by the Chinese there would be an 11th meeting in Peking.

Dinh charged that provocations by the Chinese continue along the border where the two Communist neighbors were engaged in a brief but bitter conflict in February.

He said the Chinese now have 30 divisions along the border, a total of 300,000 men, with three divisions opposite the Vietnamese city of Lang Son around which some of the heaviest fighting took place.

China's official xinhua news agency meanwhile accused Vietnam Tuesday of "firing frequently" across the China-Vietnam border since early August, "killing and wounding many Chinese border inhabitants."

Xinhua, monitored in Tokyo, claimed that Vietnamese firing had killed or wounded eight Chinese, and killed one mule.

Both sides went over old ground in Tuesday's meeting in Peking, arguing over which was guilty of expansionist dreams.

Each side accused the other of establishing "fifth columns" in other countries and interfering in the internal affairs of others.

Dinh recalled that Chinese leaders have on three occasions in recent weeks promised to "teach Vietnam another lesson."

He also revived charges about China's support of the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia, the right-wing government of Chile and the anti-Socialist underground in Angola.

Han denounced Vietnam's five point program to oppose hegemonism, advanced at the seventh meeting, as a trick. He devoted most of his speech to a rebuttal of the Vietnamese plan which he said inferred that China's policies were territorial expansion, aggression and interference in relations between states.

"People with a discerning eye will know at once that it was playing a new trick and did not at all discuss the principles of not seeking hegemony and opposing hegemony, but deliberately founded right and wrong in order to create confusion, camouflage its hegemonist actions and place new obstacles in the way of the negotiations," Han said.

He said the conditions for successful talks were for Vietnam to withdraw its 200,000 troops from Cambodia and its forces in Laos, end armed provocations, withdraw from islands in the Nansha Island group also claimed by China, and "stop its inhuman acts of exporting refugees."

China has rejected a Vietnamese plan for a ceasefire and mutual withdrawal from the border. China attacked Vietnam in February, saying it intended to teach the Vietnamese a lesson. Chinese leaders have since said that another lesson may be needed, but such talk has been heard less frequently recently.

Meanwhile in Cambodia the fal-

len Cambodian regime of Premier Pol Pot claimed Tuesday that Vietnam had sent fresh reinforcements into several key cities in Cambodia during July and August to prepare for a new major offensive.

The Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, monitored in Bangkok, said Vietnam had sent two divisions into the strategic cities of Ratanakiri and Stung Treng, northeast of Phnom Penh.

The air base was deserted since Phnom Penh fell to the Vietnamese-led forces in January this year.

Thai military sources said Vietnam had recently reopened the air base at Stung Treng in which is believed to be a supply base for the Vietnamese forces in northern and northeastern Cambodia.

The guerrilla radio, believed broadcasting from southern China, also claimed that two Vietnamese brigades, supported by 10 tanks, were dispatched in early August to reinforce Vietnamese troops at Pailin near the Thai-Cambodian border.

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Cadle, Renner lead delayed Connecticut golf

WETHERSFIELD, Conn. Aug. 14 (AP) — George Cadle and Jack Renner moved into the lead of the rain-delayed Sammy Davis Jr.-Greater Hartford Open Monday.

Both fired 66s to move to 12-under-par 201 after 54 holes of the tournament. Par is 71 at the 6,534-yard Wethersfield Country Club course.

Second-round leader J.C. Snead recorded an even-par round to remain at 11-under. He is tied with Jerry McGee, who had a 67 Monday at 202.

At 203 are Lim Dent and Joe Inman, while three other golfers are at nine-under-par 204.

Cadle has had an up-and-down tournament. Still looking for his first tour victory, he shot a course record 62 and was the first round leader. He soared to a 73 in the 25-hour, rain-delayed second round.

The third and fourth round were postponed Sunday and the wet course forced tour officials to choose between ending the tournament Monday after 54 holes or extending it until Tuesday. They decided on the latter, making it the first time since the 1967 Westchester Classic that a PGA event has gone into Tuesday play.

Renner, a 23-year-old Californian, sank a 20-foot putt on the

18th hole to join Cadle in the lead. He had shared the lead earlier in the day with Snead. He sank four putts of 20 feet or more in the round.

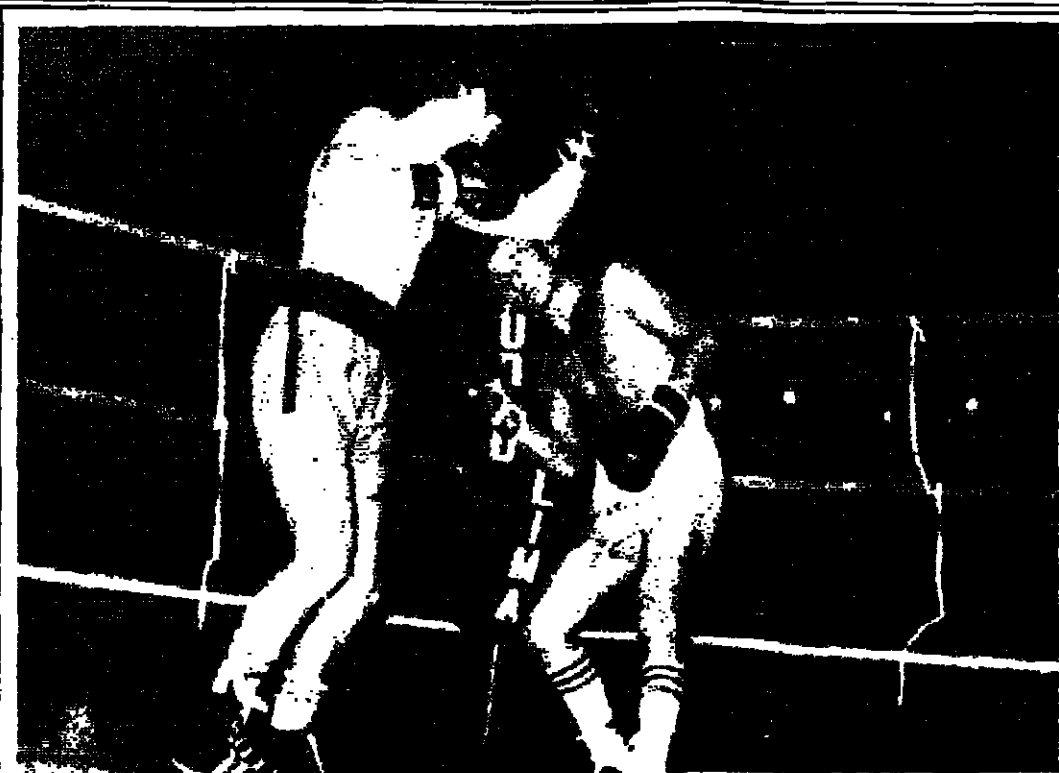
Women

JERICHO, New York Aug. 14 (AP) — Judy Rankin, given a reprieve on Sunday when the final round of the Ladies Professional Golf Association classic was rained out, shot a three-under-par 70 Monday successfully to defend her title with a two-under-par 288 for 72 holes.

The 34-year-old Rankin, who shared the lead with LPGA title holder Donna Caponi Young and rookie Beth Daniel after three rounds at the 6,460-yard par-73 layout, had dropped back to even after opening Sunday's play with a bogey-six.

The 22-year-old Daniel, on the other hand, was at four-under as a result of three birdies and a pair of pars before the skies opened up washing away Daniel's four-stroke lead.

Playing under ideal conditions on the soggy course, Daniel, still trying for her initial victory, shot a 72 to finish second at 290. Young was one over with a 74 on her final round as she bogged the par-four second hole and double-bogged the par-four 11th to finish third at 292.



CHAMPION: Spain's Juan Francisco Rodriguez (left), beat Laurent Grimbret of France last week to retain his European bantam weight title in Huelva, Spain.

Downs Solomon

Fillol comes back in Canada

TORONTO, Aug. 14 (AP) — Jaime Fillol of Chile, showing signs that he is emerging from a disastrous year-long slump, upset fourth-seeded Harold Solomon of the United States 3-6, 7-5, 6-2 in a first-round singles match Monday at the Canadian Open tennis championships.

"I played better than I have for a long time," he said after the match. "The conditions were good for me. No one really has the edge in the first round of a tournament when the court is new, the lights unfamiliar."

Fillol's slide from the top of the tennis ladder began after the U.S. Open championship last year. His final 1978 computer ranking was 77th in the world and he now ranks somewhere around 150.

Fillol's win was the only major upset in the men's draw Monday.

In women's play, it was Nina Bland of Victoria who provided the biggest upset of the day.

A match between Mark Edmondson of Australia and John Lloyd of Britain was suspended with the score 1-1 in the deciding set because of darkness.

Bland, 20, stunned Tomanova with pinpoint accuracy and strong first serves. "This is my biggest win," she said. "I've never played her before but I heard she likes it—baseline. It made me try all the harder."

Tomanova fought off one match point before hitting a forehand shot long, giving her Canadian the match and a second-round match with Mary Carillo of the United States.

In other first-round women's singles play, Dana Gilbert of the U.S. won over third-seeded Tanya

Harford of South Africa, 6-6, 6-3, 6-2; Lea Antonopolis of the U.S. over Lisa Senn of Canada, 6-1, 6-3; American Diane Desfor over Mimmi Wikstedt of Sweden, 4-6, 7-5, 6-2; Lisa Doherty of the U.S. over Mariana Simionescu of Romania, 6-3, 6-1; and Laura Dupont over fellow American Renee Blount 7-5, 7-6.

In first-round men's action, Brian Teacher of the U.S. beat Rejean Genois of Canada 7-6, 6-0, and Peter Fleming beat fellow-American Sherwood Stewart, 6-4, 6-4. Colin Dowdswell of Switzerland beat Jose-Luis Damiani of Uruguay 6-2, 6-2.

Genois said he had not practiced enough in the last few weeks to give Teacher, the 13th seed, a battle. The pair exchanged two service breaks in the first set. Genois was leading 6-5 and serving when Teacher, 25, broke the Canadian's serve to send the match into a 12-point tie-breaker.

Teacher easily won the tie-breaker 7-0 and then dominated the demoralized Genois 6-0 in the second set.

"I haven't been playing too well in the last little while," Genois said. "When I was up 6-5 in the first set, I hit an easy shot into the net at 30-30. That seemed to be all he needed."

Fourth defeat

Chelsea beats Chinese

LONDON, Aug. 14 (R) — The Chinese football team ended a four-match British tour Monday with their fourth successive defeat, beaten 3-1 by Second Division club Chelsea.

The Chinese had lost their earlier matches 4-0 to West Bromwich Albion and 2-0 to Middlesbrough, both English First Division teams, and 6-1 to Scottish champions Glasgow Celtic.

Chelsea, who dropped down into the Second Division for this season, were the lowest-rated opponents of the tour, but the Chinese could still not cope.

They were undone largely by a superb performance from England international midfielder Ray Wilkins, who may have been playing his match for Chelsea. He is expected to be transferred to Manchester United before the end of the week.

Wilkins was the dominant player on the field and scored a 41st minute goal which gave Chelsea a 3-0 halftime lead. The earlier goals came from Trevor Aylott in the tenth minute and Tommy Langlexi in the 24th.

The Chinese might have been a bit unlucky over Chelsea's first two goals, and goalkeeper Jianping, almost held Wilkins' crisp shot just before half time.

They demonstrated that they learn quickly three minutes after the interval when Chen Xirong scored with a fine shot from 25 meters out. Yonglei then went within inches of scoring a second goal and Xiendong shot over an empty net towards the end of the game.

Though they lost, however, the Chinese again showed a great enthusiasm and the kind of sportsmanship that is not always seen in this country's football.

Results of Monday night's matches were:

English Football League Cup first round first leg:
Northampton 2 Millwall 1
Friendly:
Chelsea 3 China 1

IOC helps competitors' travel costs

LAUSANNE, Aug. 14 (R) — A panel of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has decided to contribute \$1 million toward the travel expenses of athletes taking part in next year's winter and summer Games.

Meeting under IOC President Lord Killanin, the Commission for Olympic Solidarity will ask all national Olympic Committees whether they need cash help in sending sportsmen and women to the Winter Olympics in Lake Placid, New York, or to the summer Games in Moscow.

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Rainy anti-climax

Draw ends India-Essex game

CHELMSFORD, England, Aug. 14 (Agencies) — The Indian cricket tourists' match against Essex petered out into a tame draw Monday, with only some good batting by Armanath and Yashpal Sharma to brighten up the last stages.

Interruptions by rain spoiled all chances of a definite result.

Essex, leaders of the English county championship race recovered from a poor start and were in a position to declare and set India a target.

The English team batted on to 295 for 6 in its second innings, and then set India 227 to win in quick time.

The Essex second innings stood at 91 for 2 overnight. Rain held up play for an hour Monday morning. Essex then added eight runs before rain caused another stoppage.

Later the weather settled and the Indian bowlers, with nothing in the conditions to help them, could do little but try to contain the Essex batsmen. Ken McEwan, the South African, made 68, Smith 65 and Mike Denness 58.

The Indians' slim hopes of victory were dashed when John Lever, the England fast bowler, had Gavaskar caught at the wicket for 8.

The other wicket to fall was that of Chauhan, who made 28.

It was the Indians' last game before the third Test against England, which starts Thursday.

In county games, Worcestershire, the closest rivals to Essex, were in a strong position for victory over Kent after two days of their match at Canterbury.

Younis Ahmad of Pakistan, who once played for Kent, led the assault against his old team Monday with a magnificent 170 as Worcestershire reached 286 in reply to Kent's 160. Kent then moved from 64 for three to 109 for three in their second innings by the close.

Another overseas player, Geoff Howarth of New Zealand, helped Surrey build a first innings lead of 96 over Hampshire with a fine unbeaten 109. There were several interruptions for rain and bad light and play finally ended 50 minutes early.

The weather affected several matches Monday, not the least of which was Yorkshire against Gloucestershire at Cheltenham.

England opener Geoff Boycott carved out a tenacious 65 not out to help Yorkshire after they lost five wickets, all to Gloucestershire captain Mike Proctor.

But Gloucestershire remain well-placed after their first innings of 288 for eight. Just two and one-half hours of play was possible Monday.

Close of play scores in English county championship cricket matches were:

At Edgbaston: Warwickshire 370 for six innings closed; Lancashire 179 for three after 59.2 overs (B. Wood 96 not out, F. Hayes 51) — rain stopped play.

At Trent Bridge: Derbyshire 265 in 97.1 overs. Nottinghamshire 138 for seven after 65 overs (M. Harris 47).

At Weston-super-Mare: Sussex 154 in 82.3 overs (P. Parker 46). Somerset 57 for three after 14 overs.

At Cheltenham: Gloucestershire 288 for eight innings closed. Yorkshire 113 for five after 40 overs (G. Boycott 65 not out) — rain stopped play.

At Wellingborough: Northamptonshire 300 for six innings closed. Leicestershire 211 for seven after 77.2 overs — (B. Dudson 60) — rain stopped play.

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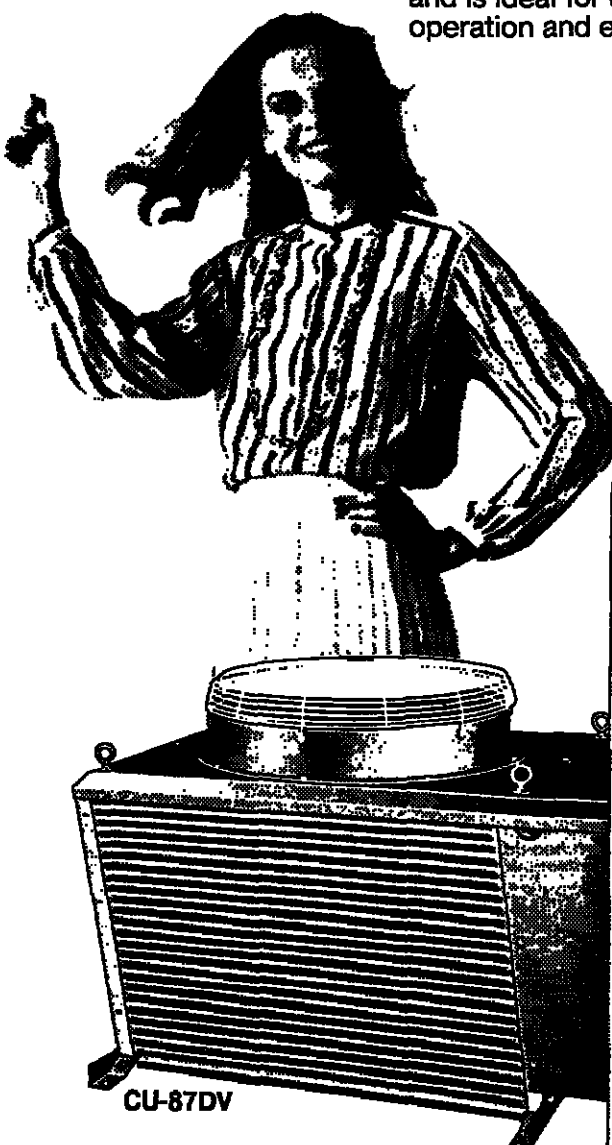
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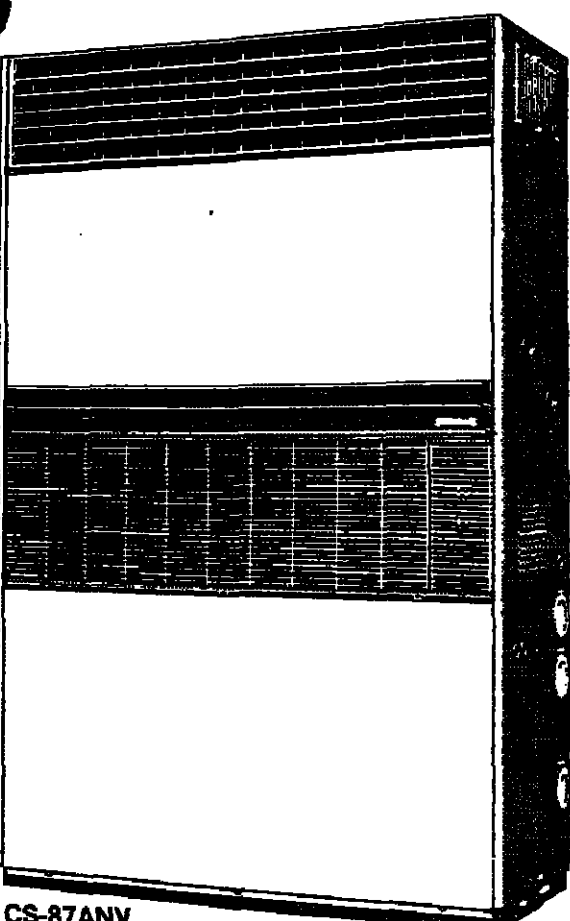
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Kabul regime gets the time for a breath

By Gene Kramer

NEW DELHI

Afghanistan's government may have gained some breathing space by swiftly and decisively crushing a reported army mutiny in Kabul early this month.

That is the feeling of some of the Afghanistan watchers here analyzing the war between President Nur Muhammad Tarakki's pro-Soviet government and Muslim insurgents who claim to control much of the landlocked country outside Kabul.

Predictions were heard in July, from travelers and diplomats, that without substantial Soviet military intervention the Afghan government could be overturned any week.

Now it is said that the Tarakki regime has eased the imminent danger by strengthening security in the capital and reducing the threat of a putsch from forces within the city.

One traveler from Kabul estimated that 400 army loyalists and mutineers were killed on Aug. 5 in the four hours it took government forces using tanks and helicopters to crush rebel troops trying to move out from the Bala Hissar barracks in Kabul.

A later report reaching here from Pakistan, and unconfirmed, estimated the fatalities much higher — up to 3,000.

Tarakki's cabinet was meeting at the time and the rebels intended to surround the old royal palace, capture and perhaps liquidate the leadership, a knowledgeable Kabul resident said.

Another version, from Pakistan, said the troops decided to rebel because they had marching orders to go into battle against the insurgents harassing the government in most of Afghanistan's 28 provinces.

The fire power and ruthlessness shown by the government in crushing the Kabul mutiny amounted to an impressive show of strength in the opinion of some diplomats here.

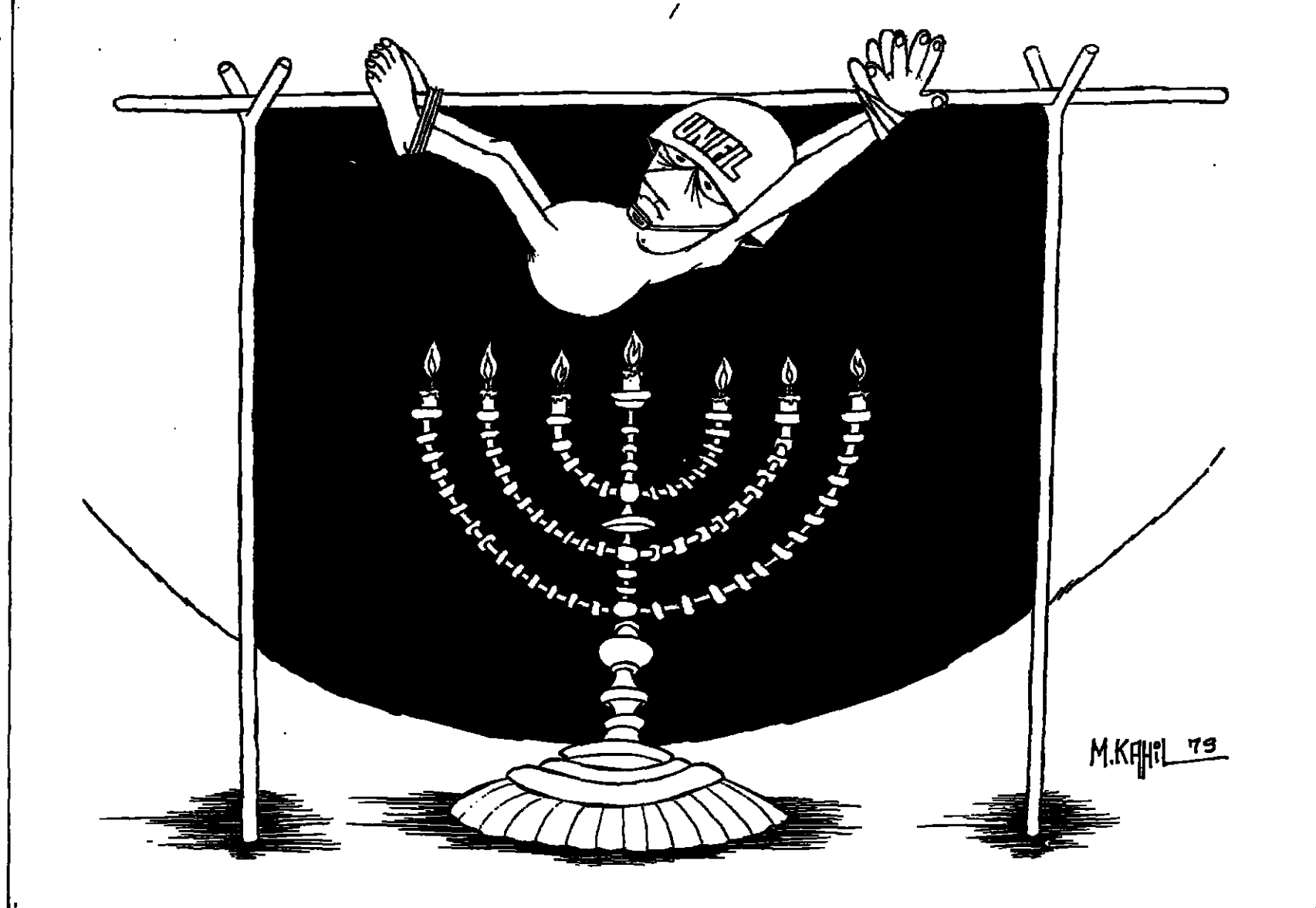
A traveler from Kabul reported evidence that Russians were aboard some of the rocket-firing helicopter gunships attacking the rebels. Russian language was heard over the communications and some residents with binoculars think they spotted Europeans on the aircraft.

After the fighting stopped, the government was reported to have disbanded and re-arranged troops in the capital.

Another attempted attack at the heart of the government will be much more difficult, a Kabul resident said. "Next time, it will require assembling a massive force with modern weapons outside Kabul, and the rebels haven't got them."

Bracing for possible rebel attacks against cities and towns, the regime jointly sent hundreds of young party members to Tashkent in the Soviet Union for training in anti-guerrilla command tactics, a Kabul source said. Thousands of Soviet advisers have been reported in Afghanistan.

A recent notable success of the insurgents was the blowing up of two bridges around the end of July on the main supply road from the Soviet Union to Kabul, forcing a detour of hundreds of miles, a knowledgeable informant said. (AP)



Rosalynn may be Washington's real power

By Anthony Holden

WASHINGTON

Amid all the recent upheavals in the U.S. Cabinet and the White House staff, one figure in President Jimmy Carter's inner circle has retained supreme trust and influence. The First Lady, Rosalynn Carter, is indeed believed to have been the guiding force behind the president's dramatic "new direction."

For the past two weeks, she has been touring the country in his place, reassuring provincial America that "Jimmy is happy and confident, and believes we are at a turning-point in our history."

Where other recent First Ladies have been content to redecorate the White House, beautify the parks and gardens of Washington, or take public stands on teenage sex, alcoholism and mastectomy, Rosalynn Carter plays an almost Vice-presidential role. She is widely regarded as the most powerful First Lady since Eleanor Roosevelt.

Mrs. Carter sits in on Cabinet meetings, taking notes. She has an official lunch with the president every Tuesday, to which she brings an agenda of subjects for discussion ranging from strategic arms limitation or the Middle East to inflation, energy conservation or proposals for a national health program. There is no small talk between husband and wife on these occasions. Family matters can be discussed over dinner in the evenings.

Rosalynn Carter was perceived to be a forceful and independent woman soon after her husband took office. She toured the country speaking on his behalf, and adopted pet subjects of her own to campaign for.

Her favorite was an increase in the financial provision for mental health care, in support of which she gave evidence before a Senate committee hearing. In the chair was Sen. Edward Kennedy, her husband's arch-rival on health policy. But Kennedy paid public tribute to Mrs. Carter's work, and afterwards telephoned the president to compliment the First Lady's performance.

It is above all in the last, action-packed month that the extent of her role as a presidential adviser has been most clearly seen. During the 10-day "domestic summit" at Camp David, when the president listened in silence as a trail of 130 visitors gave him their views on the nation and his leadership, it was Mrs. Carter who sat at the head of the table asking questions and taking notes.

On July 4, the Independence Day holiday on which the Camp David meditation session began, it was Mrs. Carter alone who urged her husband to cancel his scheduled speech to the nation on its energy problems. In taking her advice, he offered no explanation, even to intimates among his "Georgia Mafia" — Hamilton Jordan, the newly elevated Chief of Staff, Jody Powell, the Presidential Press Secretary, or Gerald R. Shaheen, Media Adviser. Still less did he offer any explanation to the country.

And Mrs. Carter's hand has been unmistakably seen in the ensuing Cabinet shake-up. On tour, endearingly enough, she will occasionally give herself away. "We, that is the president, decided there should be some changes. So I, er, we, er, he tried to refashion a Cabinet that could forge a new spirit in the nation." She will giggle and blush, but her every word has been noted by persistent reporters looking for just such tell-tale signs.

Mrs. Carter's finest hour was perhaps her tour of Latin America last year, when she scored a single personal triumph as a roving ambassador for her husband and her country. She was annoyed, at one stage, by press reports that she had asked her husband's permission before making an unscheduled visit to political prisoners. No, she said, she had telephoned the president to inform him of her intentions, and he had had no choice but to approve.

Voices of protest are occasionally raised. Is it entirely constitutional that someone who has never stood for any elective office should have such supremacy? Mrs. Carter herself has said: "I am closer than anyone to the president of the United States." And Carter has referred to her, slightly to his wife's annoyance, as "a perfect extension of myself."

Rosalynn Carter is anxious that no one should think her a mere reflection of her husband. She is very much her own woman, and will disagree with him forcefully and persuasively when occasion demands it. When White House aides find the president stubborn on a particular issue, they will turn to the First Lady for support. There is just one danger for a weak president in so powerful a relationship, and two weeks ago it became publicly apparent.

As Mrs. Carter criss-crossed America in her husband's moment of political uncertainty, many in her audiences remarked that she seemed a stronger personality than the president. "She is confident, persuasive, and full of guts," said one listener in California, home of President Carter's rival for the 1980 Democratic nomination, Gov. Jerry Brown. "Why doesn't Rosalynn run for president instead of Jimmy?" — (OFNS)

POSITION UNCHANGED

The seasonal round of speculations about possibilities of amending U.N. Resolution 242 or the passing of a new resolution in its place, in a way which explicitly incorporates the rights of the Palestinians, is here once more. This time, added significance is given it from signs of change in America's position on the Palestinians, signs which are yet to solidify into firm indications.

Whether this change will materialize or not, it is clear that the Palestinians' own position on Resolution 242 has not changed. At the time when it was passed, with Arab fortunes at their nadir after the June war of 1967, it sufficed the international community to talk in it of the Palestinians as "refugees." The picture today is quite different. The question of recognizing Palestinian rights is no longer a matter of international argument. The United States itself has indicated its assent to many United Nations resolutions regarding the Palestinians, in which they are not merely treated as "refugees."

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, had made it clear that the PLO shall never recognize Resolution 242 as it stands. The question then is of the kind of amendment required for the resolution, or the kind of a formula in a new one, acceptable to the Palestinians without being totally rejected by the Israelis.

This matter is to appear in a clearer light after the Security Council meeting scheduled for Aug. 23. Yet whatever the outcome there, the PLO has always acted on the principle that, being the only side in the Middle East struggle which is not in control of any territory, its recognition by the other parties has to come first. The Israelis, according to the PLO, obviously do not suffer the same disadvantage, and are therefore not entitled to prior recognition.

The American administration showed understanding of the strength of this argument. It hinted in the past its readiness to accept PLO "amendments" or "reservations" regarding Resolution 242. Yet the real obstacle, of course, is Israeli intransigence for any recognition or negotiations with (or even the presence of) the PLO.

The PLO itself, as is well known, cannot take positions on this matter without due consideration of the "Arab dimension." It has powerful and vital Arab allies who would oppose its acceptance of even an amended form of Resolution 242, for fear of implicating the Palestinians irrevocably in the current American sponsored "peace process."

While it is by no means certain that the PLO itself considers this a hindrance, it remains true that the positions it takes has to reflect that side of the equation faithfully. The PLO recognizes that it has no guarantees that its acceptance of this or a similar resolution will inevitably lead to the restitution of Palestinian rights.

On the other hand, it is possible to think that matters reaching the stage of an amended or improved resolution cannot but mean that such guarantees from the United States are forthcoming. Friends of the PLO who are at the same time America's friends have a role to play in ensuring that this is indeed the case. Without this happening it is inconceivable that the Palestinians will change position on a resolution so overtaken by events as 242.

Fissures develop in the great money experiment

By Murray Seeger

BRUSSELS

A year after it was formally proposed by France and Germany, the European Monetary System is struggling to maintain its unity in a new period of currency uncertainty.

The system has been functioning in a preliminary stage for four months, after its starting date was delayed last winter by political disputes among its participants, who are all members of the European Common Market.

Since March, the currencies of the eight member countries have been linked under a formula that permits them to move together in value against other currencies, especially the U.S. dollar. When the system went into operation, the dollar was gaining in value, but now the dollar is weak and in danger of falling further.

Coping with the fluctuating dollar as a group is difficult, because the economies of the eight countries have individual characteristics that affect the value of their currencies. Each central bank must consider what it thinks is correct policy for its own currency against what it views as correct policy for the group.

"The system seems to be working adequately, so far," a monetary expert from a non-member country commented. "The real tests will come in the future, as different economies develop differently and inflation rates diverge."

In practical terms, the most serious strains on the system have involved the powerful German Bundesbank and the much smaller Belgian National Bank.

The Bundesbank, the dominant force in the system, sees itself as a watchdog for the German mark and the German economy as a whole. It believes that it must fight any sign of inflation or any currency movement that would undermine the mark's strong standing. But steps taken to defend the mark have tended to raise the mark's value against weaker currencies in the system, especially the Belgian franc and the Danish kroner.

The Belgian point of view is that the German policy should be directed more at maintaining the agreed levels of value among the eight currencies, not the mark's external value.

This dispute, which broke out last May, has cropped up again since the Bundesbank became concerned about new evidence that German prices are rising at what the Germans consider an unhealthy rate. To fight new inflation brought on by higher oil prices and to slow the growth of the domestic money supply, the bank last week raised its official interest rates.

The central banks' policy earlier in the year was to buy marks and sell dollars, to prevent the dollar from rising too rapidly. This also strengthened the mark against the system's other currencies.

If the strains within the system get too great, the central banks will have to agree to a readjustment of the relative values. A move that would mean a devaluation of the weaker currencies.

The Germans are known to believe that some currencies, including the Belgian franc, entered the system at an artificially high level and should be lowered in value. But for Belgium, with half of its economy based on foreign trade, devaluation would mean more inflation at a time when its prices and its cost of doing business are among the highest in the world.

"The Belgian franc in real terms is not the weakest currency in the system," the monetary expert said. "On the basis of fundamentals, the Danish kroner is weaker, and in the long run the Italian lira might be."

The members agreed that the currencies should not diverge by more than 2.25 per cent from a central, agreed rate except for the lira, which is allowed to diverge by 6 per cent. To maintain these rates, the central banks are expected to cooperate.

The members are scheduled to review the operation of the system in September. At the same time, Britain is expected to announce whether it will join the system or simply continue to cooperate with it.

Other countries, including Sweden, Norway, Austria and Switzerland, have been watching the system closely and considering whether they should apply for membership.

According to Oskar Emminger, president of the Bundesbank, the system is at present an "exchange rate union." But its members plan to make it a true monetary union in the future by transferring part of their nation reserves of gold and currencies to a common depository.

This would be a European Central

Bank, which would settle accounts among its members in European Currency Units, in which the mark would count for a third, the French franc for just under 20 per cent, the British pound for 13 per cent, the guilder, the Belgian franc and the lira for 9 per cent 10 per cent each, and the smaller currencies for the remainder.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany laid out the blueprint for such an operation last June in Bremen.

Their intent is to remove currency fluctuations as a factor in trade among European countries. If businessmen and bankers knew that their currencies would be stable in relation to one another, they could make better long-range plans.

This vision was described by Emminger, the Bundesbank president, as "a solemn declaration of intent."

To create a European Monetary System comparable to the U.S. system, however, would take "some decades," Emminger added.

An American expert, Benjamin Cohen, Professor of international economic affairs at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, believes that the system will break up.

In a recent article, Cohen said that the system's founders "approached the subject in a relentlessly self-interested manner, seizing the occasion to extract maximum national advantage for themselves."

As a consequence, he went on, "the most probable outcome...is...failure." — (LAT)

saudi press review

Newspapers Tuesday led with a report on the deteriorating situation in the Western Sahara and the statement of the Moroccan Chief of the Royal Court Ahmed Bin Soudah on the friendly relations between Morocco and Saudi Arabia and his declaration that the Western Sahara was Moroccan territory and that Morocco had earlier ceded it to Mauritania only for the sake of maintaining good relations between the two countries.

Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri's clash with the Sudanese Socialist Union, the current talks between President Hafez Assad of Syria and Romanian President Nicolai Ceausescu in Damascus and an abortive attempt on the life of the Iraqi Ambassador in Beirut formed some other lead stories in the newspapers.

Other front page stories reported that Afghan nationalists have surrounded the Communists in Kabul and that a dam burst in the Indian state of Gujarat has drowned up to 5,000 inhabitants of a town which has been completely inundated by the surging waters of the broken dam.

Newspapers also frontpaged the labor strike in Israel to protest against the fantastic rise in prices of commodities, a demonstration in front of the White House in Washington next Saturday in support of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the projected visit of the Lebanese Premier to some Arab countries in the near future. A likely meeting of the Islamic Foreign Ministers in New York next October and demonstrations in Teheran were also featured on the front pages.

In an editorial on President Sadat's decision to sign a separate peace treaty with Israel, *Al-Medina* said the international community as a whole is almost unanimous in its opinion that the

Camp David accords and the Egyptian president's moves have only complicated the political situation in the area. "The West European move to find a solution to the Middle East conflict is in itself an international confirmation of the fact that Sadat's initiatives were unsuccessful."

"Despite this glaring fact," the paper said, "President Sadat in his recent speech accused the Arab states, particularly Saudi Arabia, in an irresponsible manner. If he is unable to understand the real dimensions of the conflict and the international moves to settle that conflict, he will either have to admit his fault and join in the Arab and international efforts, or to persist in the policy of the 'Holaku' and continue to challenge the whole world. This will, indeed, be a tragedy for which Sadat alone will pay the price," the paper said.

Writing on the political situation in Afghanistan, *Okaz* said

editorially that the revolt among the soldiers in Afghanistan testified to the fact that the victory of the Afghan people over Communist despotism was imminent. "The Afghan people's outright rejection of the communist ideologies and the Communist domination is a reassuring proof that the Afghans are not inclined to be beguiled by the so-called Soviet equality and the Communist justice."

"As a Muslim nation, we must be fully aware of the strong link between the international Communism and Zionism. By opening its gates to migration to Israel, the Soviet Union contributes in perpetuating the Israeli occupation of the Arab lands and the establishment of Jewish settlements, although it keeps on claiming that it supported the legitimate Arab rights and the Palestinian right to self-determination," the paper said.

It hoped that the wise and con-



"I agree that I'm only 16, but that doesn't count all the official holidays!" — OKAZ

Man or the environment?

Sparking an argument over what causes deserts

By Bob Lebling
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — An Arab-born American space scientist has come forth with a new theory challenging the widely-held belief that man is responsible for the spread of the earth's deserts.

Farouk El-Baz, research director of the Smithsonian Institution's Center for Earth and Planetary Studies, says sunspots — or storms on the surface of the sun — are responsible for the growth and retreat of the world's deserts.

"Man has absolutely no effect on this at all," says El-Baz, challenging the contention of the United Nations report on desertification, which holds that the growth of desert areas is "a man-made process."

El-Baz, an Egyptian-born geologist who played a major role in the Apollo moon landing program, has devoted considerable attention in recent years to the study of deserts both on earth and on the planet Mars.

This month he is visiting China, as team geologist for a U.S. expedition studying that country's "forbidden deserts."

Shortly before his departure in late July, El-Baz outlined his new theory on desertification.

"I don't like this business of blaming everything on man's activities," he said. "The accepted theory now is that the deserts are

all man-made, that everything was once lush green, and then man came, and with him came goats

and other domesticated animals, and then the goats ate the shrubs and vegetation, and the wind blew

up the soil, and so deserts were born."

According to El-Baz, this theory is mistaken. The determining factor in desertification, he says, is solar activity.

The world's deserts, he points out, fall within two lateral bands around the earth's surface, one north of the equator and one south. The bands are centered roughly on the 30 degree North latitudes.

The deserts are located in these zones because of meteorological conditions caused by the way the sun's energy strikes various parts of the globe, according to El-Baz.

"The equatorial region of the earth, all along, receives more energy from the sun than any other part of the world," El-Baz said. "And much of this region is ocean. What happens? The water evaporates. Very simple."

"As the sun heats the atmosphere, the hot air rises. As it climbs higher and, it will be increasingly cooled, because the temperature drops as you go up in the atmosphere."

As this hot equatorial air cools, it leaves behind its moisture in the form of clouds — "that's why there's more rain in the equatorial region," El-Baz said.

"The tropical zone is the one that fuels all of the weather of the earth," he said.

When the air of the equator rises, cools, and leaves behind its moisture in the form of clouds,

that new, cold moisture-free air will have to fall down somewhere, because cold air is heavier than hot air.

"It falls in these two bands, north and south of the equatorial region," El-Baz said, "roughly along the 30-degree lines."

Because the air is dry and spawns few clouds, deserts have developed in these zones.

All of the land within these bands is not desert, of course. El-Baz attributes this to variations in local topography, such as mountain ranges which channel moist air from other areas into the 30th-parallel zones.

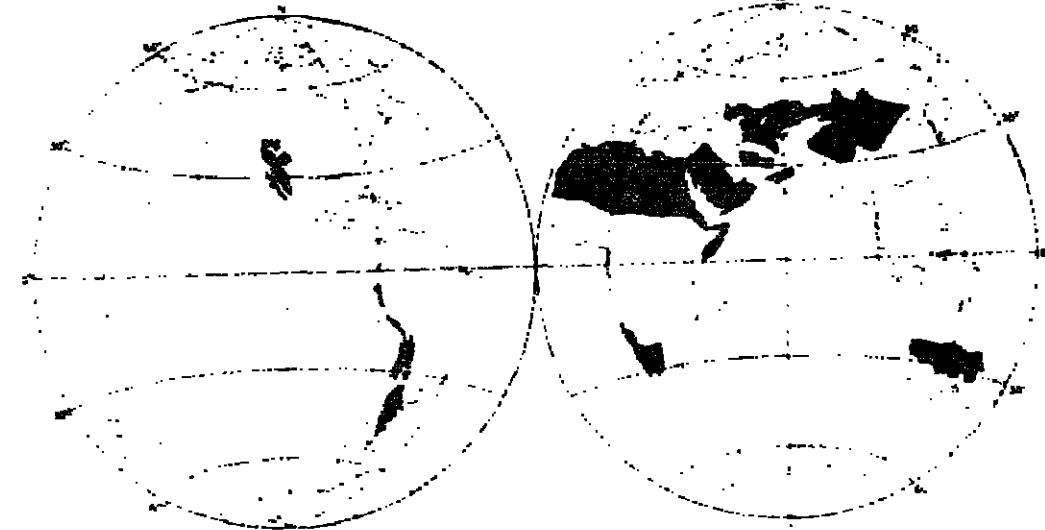
Given this general scheme for the creation of deserts, El-Baz theorizes that variations in sunspot activity cause changes in the width of the earth's desert bands.

"We know that there are cycles of sunspot activity," he said. "The solar storms come and go. One cycle is between seven and 16 years, with an average of about 11 years. And there's another sunspot cycle of about 90 years, and a third of several thousand years."

When sunspots are at their peak, the earth receives a maximum of solar energy. When solar activity is low, the earth receives less energy.

El-Baz says he has found a strong correlation between the level of sunspot activity and periods of drought around the world.

"Between 1960 and 1974, we



The earth's desert areas, in dark gray, fall along zones centered on the 30-degree North and South latitude lines

had what physicists call the solar minimum, meaning that there was the least activity on the surface of the sun.

"So during this period the sun was not acting up, it was not sending enough energy to the earth, less energy was received by the world's oceans, less water was evaporated, areas that used to be wet shrank, and desert areas grew larger."

"If you shrink the zone of vegetation," El-Baz said, "you will increase the band of the desert."

During this last solar-minimum period, there were numerous droughts throughout the world,

and there was considerable concern over the apparent spread of the deserts, particularly in such regions as the Sahara.

But since 1974, sunspot activity has increased, El-Baz said, "and we are reaching a solar maximum — last year, through this year, and next."

When there is a great deal of solar activity, and a lot of energy is received by the earth, the desertification process is reversed.

El-Baz says. "Under these conditions, a good deal of water evaporates, and there is a lot of moisture in the equatorial region," he said. "Then

the rain belt increases, and the desert zones shrink."

"This is what is happening now. There is more rain in Ethiopia, more rain in Sudan than they can handle. The Aswan lake is filling up faster than they thought it would."

Thus, according to El-Baz's theory, when sunspots are at their maximum, the deserts shrink, and when solar activity declines, the deserts grow. Man, he maintains, has virtually nothing to do with the process.

United Nations experts, he says, have objected "vehemently" to his theory.



Dr. Farouk El-Baz

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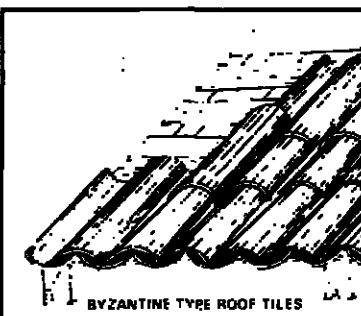
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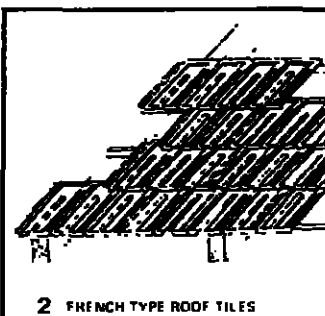


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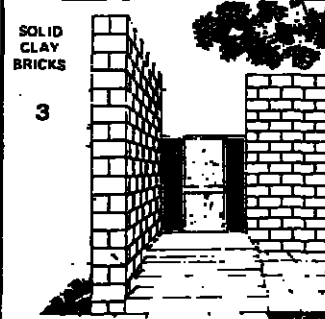
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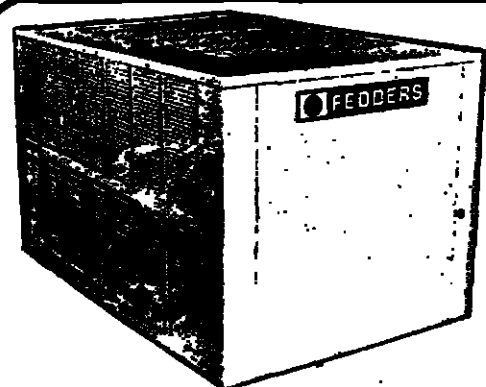
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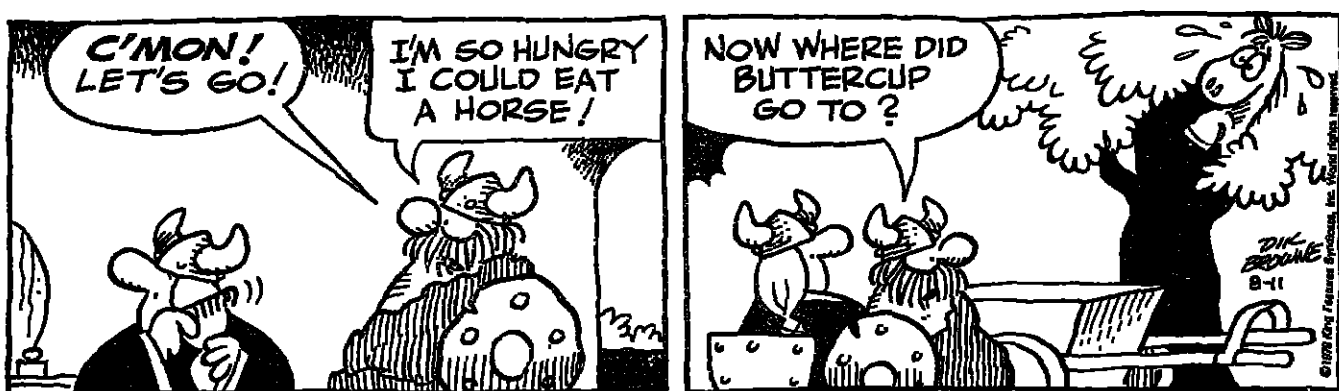
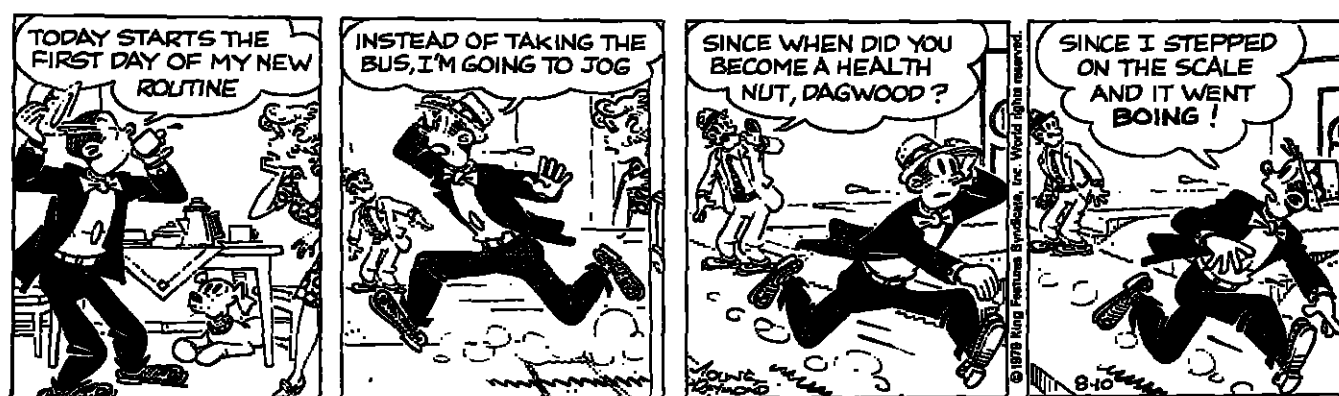
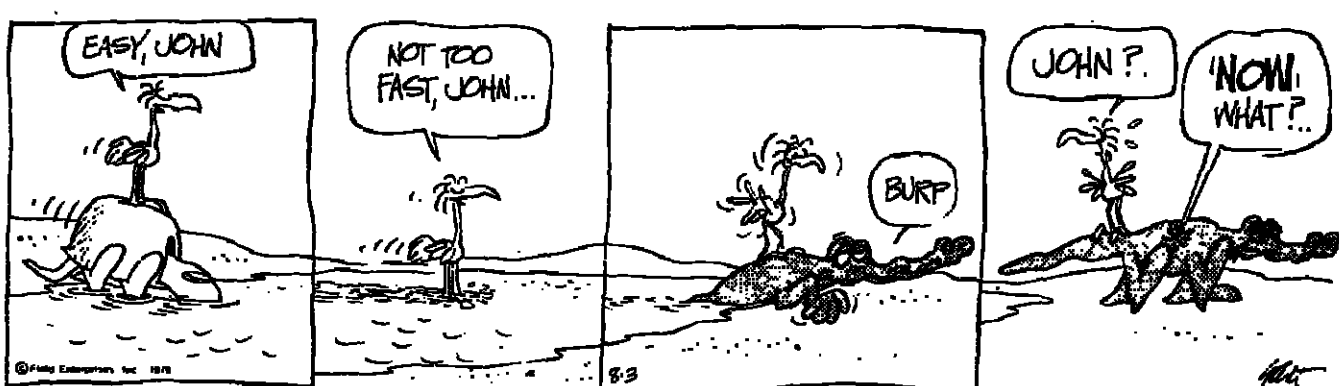
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

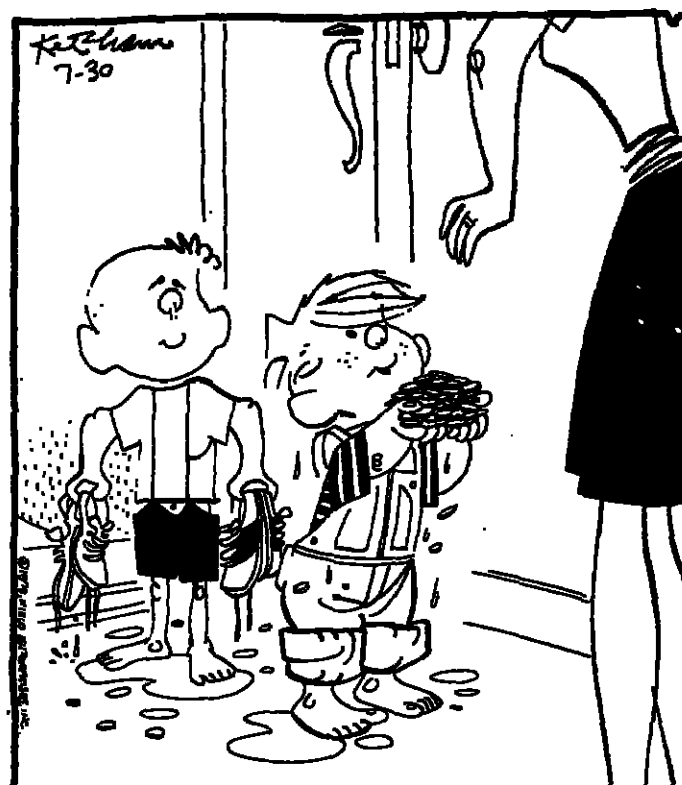
BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



Dennis the Menace



'BOY! That wishin' well down at the shopping center works GREAT!'

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Run into

5 Pacific Island group

10 To boot

11 Lamour's garment

12 Not very much

14 Suffix

15 Up-to-date: st.

16 Countdown number

17 Result in

19 Delighted

20 Chemical suffix

21 Leningrad's river

22 Polynesian deity

24 Commanded

25 Daniels of the Silents

26 Minister's talk: abbr.

27 Gaelic

28 French city

31 Danish island

32 Beach boy's color

33 Experienced

35 Checking hours

36 Fabricate

39 Code word

DOWN

40 Indignant

41 Swiss canteen

1 Goya subject

2 Avoid

3 German city

4 Backward child?

5 Above-mentioned

6 Museum contents

7 Spotty

8 Away

9 Items of business

11 Incense

13 Tilt

14 Recipient

15 Tree

16 - J. Fudd

17 Pocket-size

18 College VIP

19 Induced

20 Typewriter key

21 Tilt

22 Recipient

23 Tree

24 - J. Fudd

25 Pocket-size

26 College VIP

27 Induced

28 Typewriter key

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34 College VIP

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276 Typewriter key

Americans against racism say Can the Klan



(Photo by Harry Turnbull.)

AZTEC TREASURE: Legend has it there is Aztec gold buried under the sidewalks of Mexico City. The worker in the photo is not searching for treasure but he does consider himself fortunate. In a country where half the population of 65 million is either unemployed, or underemployed, a job is a job — even cracking up the sidewalk.



(Photo by UPI.)

ANTI-KLAN: Members of the Committee Against Racism, in Barnegat, New Jersey, demonstrate protesting a rally of the Ku Klux Klan near the house of a Klan member. It was one of several anti-Klan demonstrations, but 40 state and local policemen kept the opposing groups from coming to blows.



SUMMERTIME: The raincoat is the standard piece of clothing St. West Germany's North Sea resorts. Photo left shows slickers abounding at Cuxhaven recently where "summertime" temperatures of 16 degrees centigrade and 18 C in the water kept the beaches almost deserted.

(Photo by AP.)

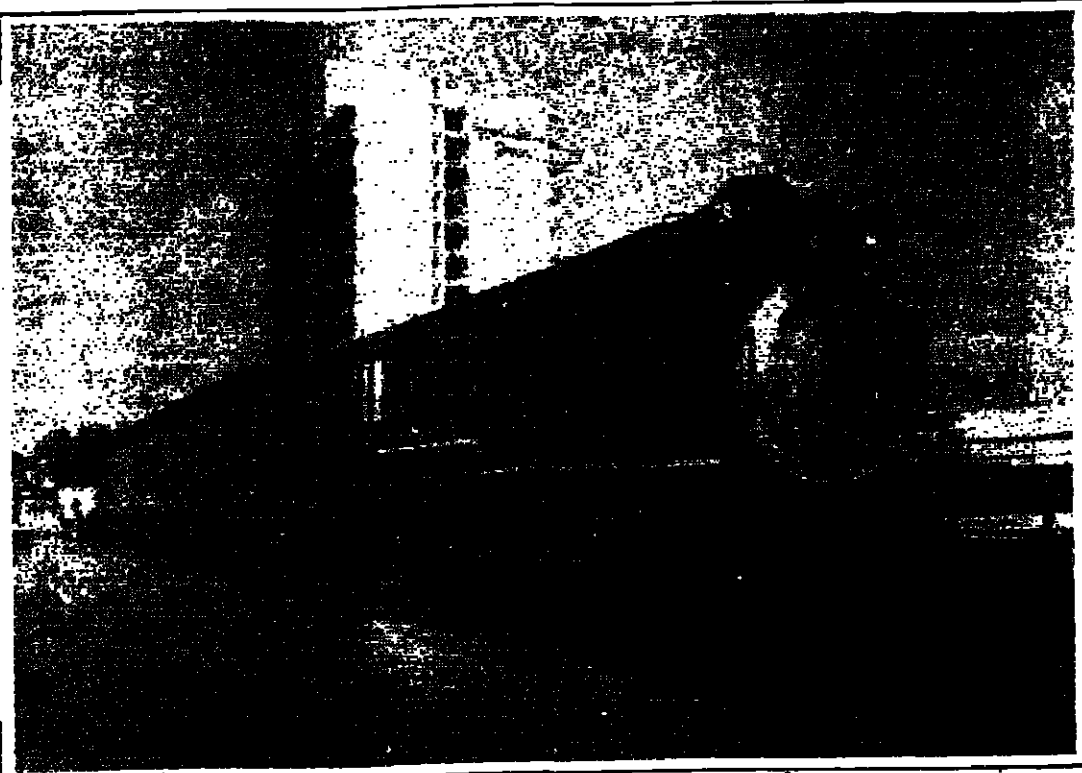


(Photo by Harry Turnbull.)

FISHY LAWS: Two friends down-stream of the law on the two-and-a-half-mile long Venetian Causeway, Miami, Florida. The notice was too high to be seen from the best fishing spots and well, at least they weren't swimming.

COOS BAY: This old Coos Bay Lumber Company locomotive, built in 1929 by the American Locomotive Company, was a frequent visitor to San Diego and the Santa Fe station in the 1930s and 40s. Now, sadly, it is only a museum piece, with a veteran Pullman car, resting on a short length of track in the Port of San Diego.

(Photo by Harry Turnbull.)



SANTA FE: One of the most famous railway stations in the southern United States; the Santa Fe, San Diego, California. The temple-like structure, not far from the Holiday Inn hotel seen in the photograph to the left of the station, is retained in its original style as a reminder of the roaring days of the great American railroad.

(Photo by Harry Turnbull.)



W. Germany offering Mexicans nuclear expertise for crude oil

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 14 (AP) — West Germany has begun to negotiate for the purchase of Mexican oil, offering nuclear technology in exchange, Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff said Monday.

"Negotiations between PEMEX (Petróleos Mexicanos) and German companies have begun for the purchase of 3 to 5 million tons of Mexican oil annually" beginning in 1981 or 1982, Lambsdorff told a press conference. This is equivalent to 21.2 to 35.3 million barrels.

Lambsdorff said West Germany has offered Mexico nuclear technology "but the Mexican government said it was too early, that it will be some years before the nuclear industry will be developed here."

The German cabinet minister said Mexico is the "second most important country in Latin America for German investment." Brazil is the first, he said.

Iran poor area wants to seek oil on Iraqi border

TEHRAN, Aug. 14 (R) — The impoverished western province of Ilam on Iran's western border with Iraq wants the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) to exploit what it says are rich local oilfields, the official Pars News Agency said Monday.

Pars quoted Ilam Provincial Governor Seyyed Assadollah Amir-Qahremani as saying that he had talks with Iranian oil chief Hassan Nazih about trapping the province's oil and that he hoped NIOC would act soon.

ment "does not see that it is necessary to set limits on German investment in Mexico."

He said that discussion about investments had just begun but that the amount of German investments would be decided by German companies.

Lambsdorff said German and Mexican companies are negotiating "co-investments," but did not say of what sort.

"There is a good climate in Mexico for investment Mexico can count on a large market and the currency is secure," he said.

Lambsdorff said he had discussed a double-tax agreement with Mexican Secretary of Economy David Arramunoz, like one Mexico is negotiating with Sweden, whereby foreign investors in Mexico would not be subject to taxes both here and at home. No formal agreements were reached.

Norway starts production from latest Ekofisk field

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 14 (AP) — Norway's third largest oil field in the North Sea has started production, operator Phillips Petroleum Company reported Monday.

Eldfisk belongs to the Ekofisk complex in the middle of the North Sea and ranks after this field and the Statfjord field off Western Norway.

Initial production at Eldfisk, found in 1970, will only be about 75,000 barrels daily plus 120 million cubic feet of natural gas.

But when production reaches maximum capacity the daily production will be some 225,000 barrels and 435 million cubic feet.

Eldfisk oil and gas will be piped to the Ekofisk center and from there to Teesside in Britain and Emden in West Germany.

Production at the start takes

place from two rigs and only two wells. Seven other wells have already been drilled and will start up continuously until production in 1981 will begin from 30 wells.

Later this year the Edda field in the Ekofisk complex will also start production, and by 1981 all the seven fields included in the Ekofisk complex will produce about 660,000 barrels of oil daily and 2.4 billion cubic feet of gas.

When producing at full capacity the Ekofisk complex will comprise some 20 rigs at a cost of about \$6 billion.

Italy's oil needs

MILAN, Italy, Aug. 14 (AP) — Italy's consumption of oil products increased by 50.1 million metric tons in the first seven months of the year, the government statistics bureau said Tuesday.

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TEXAS BILL: Texas Governor, Bill Clements (R), smiles from the co-pilot's seat of a U.S. Coast Guard helicopter as it left Brownsville, south Texas, Clements toured the area of the oil spill threatening the Texas coast. Following his tour the Texas governor called the Mexican oil spill's threat to the State's holiday beaches, "a big to do about nothing." Bill Clements is part owner of the drilling company which leased the oil rig used to drill the runaway well.

U.N. parley gives up on sea-law treaty draft

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 14 (AP) — Delegates to the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea Monday gave up on their goal of producing a formal text for a sea-law treaty open to amendment at the current session ending Aug. 24. But they vowed to conclude their treaty-drafting next year.

Raul Trejos of Mexico, conference press officer, told reporters the steering committee agreed that a final informal negotiating text should be produced soon but should be "formalized" only during the first week of the next session some time in 1980.

When the "negotiating text" is "formalized," it will then be a "draft treaty," and for the first time delegates can submit amendments to it to be debated and voted on.

Trejos said the agreement, put through the committee by conference President Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, provided that from the beginning of the second week of the next session, amendments could be proposed. He could not say where or just when the session would be.

But he predicted that at that session, the treaty would be finished, and then all that would remain to be done would be for the delegates to gather later in Caracas to sign it.

The conference began here in 1973. When the first working session was held in Caracas the fol-

lowing year, the participants agreed to return there for the signing ceremony whenever that might be.

Some questions reported still unsettled in the conference were how the international authority could get the technology needed for the mining, what the rules should be for voting on the council regulating the mining and how boundaries should be drawn dividing the continental shelf between two neighboring coastal states.

The next and, if things work out right, last negotiating text will be the fifth such text. It will be called the "second revised informal composite negotiating text."

Its predecessors have been called "informal single negotiating text," "revised single negotiating text," "informal composite negotiating text" and "revised informal composite negotiating text."

The treaty is expected to call for a 12-mile offshore territorial sea, an offshore economic zone extending to 200 miles out, an international authority to mine the seabed for mineral bearing nodules and rules for government or private enterprises to share in such mining.

When the current second part of the eighth session of the conference began here July 19, the goal was to formalize the text before it was over. Last week, that was still Amerasinghe's goal.

But it was not to be.

Wildcat still untamed Winds driving more oil to Texas

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 14 (AP) — A two-square-meter patch of oil from the runaway Mexican oil well washed up to the hard-packed sands of a remote section of Padre Island Monday, and scientists said strong easterly winds would probably drive more oil ashore.

The 15-centimeter deep oil slick came ashore on a section of the National Seashore.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration computers predict that in 36 hours, more oil will reach Padre Island beaches.

Cleanup crews were to begin work on the oil Tuesday morning, said environmental protection agency spokesman Roger Meacham.

"It will be pretty easy to clean up," Meacham said. "The sand there is hard and the oil won't sink in as easily. The impact at this point is expected to be negligible."

A government task force has been braced for onshore oil from the runaway Ixtoc I Mexican well, which has been spewing into the Gulf of Mexico since June 3.

Already, pea-size tar balls and larger have begun to wash up on the beaches of Padre Island, at the southernmost tip of Texas.

The well has dumped 1.6 million barrels of crude oil into the Gulf of Mexico since then.

Capping the well could take another four or five weeks, oil well trouble-shooter Red Adair said. Some runaway wells have taken a year to bring under control, he noted. A previous attempt of Adair's to cap Ixtoc I was successful for a few hours, but the well blew out again.

To relieve the enormous pressure which spoiled his first attempt, Adair is drilling two relief wells. Meanwhile, employees of Pemex, the Mexican oil monopoly, are pumping steel and

Kuwait challenges Lloyds Gulf policy

KUWAIT, Aug. 14 (AP) — Kuwait's insurance companies Tuesday unanimously conveyed their disapproval to the British underwriters, Lloyds, for imposing extra charges on policies in the Gulf.

The Kuwait companies threatened to take unspecified retaliatory measures against Lloyds. The step forms the climax of a week-long outcry against the British group of insurance underwriters which recently decided to consider the Gulf a "war zone" and consequently to impose additional insurance charges.

A statement following a meeting attended by all insurance companies here and the Kuwait Re-insurance Company said they discussed "all possible alternatives for dealings with Lloyds in cooperation with the concerned Kuwaiti authorities."

The meeting urged other Gulf insurance institutions to take similar moves and asked the Kuwaiti re-insurance company to exchange views with other Arab re-insurance companies on the situation.

lead balls down the well to try to stop or slow the flow of oil.

Clean-up

To cope with the oil already spilled, the United States Coast Guard has spent \$800,000 to prepare for clean-up operations. It has contracted some vacuum trucks to suck up balls on the beaches here and has set up floating fences to seal off entrances to environmentally sensitive areas along the coastline.

Coast Guard officials say that the Texas coast will be faced with the oil problem for some time. Once the well is capped, they say,

the oil will continue to flow toward Texas for two months.

The oil spill is especially alarming to local environmentalists and shrimp fishermen. The shrimp fishermen fear what the oil may do to their already meager catch.

But Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University biologists, who have studied the effect of oil spills on the state's shrimp industry, are more optimistic. They say the shrimps that aren't killed outright by the oil will recover.

Environmentalists are concerned about the Ridley sea turtle, an endangered species. Padre

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Rate
U.S. Dollar	3.3685
Pound Sterling	7.53
100 Deutsche Mark	184.44
Dutch Guilder	167.87
100 Swiss Franc	203.89
100 French Franc	79.10
Belgian Franc	11.64
1000 Italian Lira	4.16
100 Danish Kroner	64.05
Swedish Kroner	80.00
100 Norwegian Kroner	67.17
100 Japanese Yen	15.57
Egyptian Pound	4.69
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.22
Jordanian Dinar	11.25
Bahraini Dinar	8.88
1000 Lebanese Lira	103.86
100 Syrian Lira	86.48
100 Qatari Riyal	89.97
100 Yemeni Riyal	74.07
Emirates Dirhams	88.82
100 Indian Rupee	42.10
100 Pakistani Rupee	34.11
Southern Dinars	9.67
U.S. Dollars Banknotes	3.3675

Currency Selling Rates announced by the National Commercial Bank.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia PORTS MOVEMENTS

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT 14 AUGUST 1979

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
1	Merzoufa Parola	A.E.T.	No Ro	13/8/79
2	—	—	—	—
3	Mahdive Ensign	O. Trade	Tea/General	13/8/79
4	Amnah 'A'	Almawani	General	13/8/79
5	Korona Diamond	S.E.A.	General	13/8/79
6	Alindan	Star	Fruits	30/7/79
7	Thames	Star	Prod. Chickens/Fruits	7/8/79
8	—	—	—	—
9	Lash Barges	A.E.T.	General	13/8/79
10	Ex Sam Houston	M.E.S.A.	Refriger	13/8/79
11	—	—	—	—
12	Tatuk	Kanoo	Contra./General	11/8/79
13	Union Hodeidah	O.C.E.	Contra./General	10/8/79
14	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—
17	Lash Barges	—	—	—
18	Ex Qila	Kanoo	Flour/Food	28/7/79
19	Adulais	Robson	Bulk Cement	13/8/79
20	Jam L.D.	Al Sabah	Bulk Cement	11/8/79
21	Starstone	Al Sabah	Iron Bars	12/8/79
22	—	—	—	—
23	Maritime Alliance	Baron	Segd. Cement	8/8/79
24	Forum Progress	O. Trade	Tea/Timber	11/8/79
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100	—	—	—	—

Tonnage Discharged (Freight Tons) 87466
Waiting time: Nil

DAMMAM PORT MANAGEMENT

Berth	Vessel	Agents	Cargo	Arrival
10	Kota Sed A	Gulf	Loading/Un	18.7.79
11	Flux	Alameda	General	18.7.79
20	Sudan Sea	S.O.A.	Cement in BAGS	18.7.79
21	Karata (D.B.)	Afres	Bulk Cement	18.7.79
22	Foss Dunitarsque	L.A.C.C.	General	18.7.79
24	Troll Forest	Barber	Containers	18.7.79
25	Aela Oho	Gulf	General	18.7.79
27	Karat	Kinoko	Ro/Ro	18.7.79
28	Rugal Sea	Kinoko	Ro/Ro Bridge Material	18.7.79
30	Zimw (D.B.)	S.M.C.	Steel Bars	18.7.79
37	Angolan Carrier	Gotsab	Bulk Cement	18.7.79
38	Ambar	S.M.C.	Cement in bags	18.7.79
2	Recent arrivals,		Cement in Bags	18.7.79
1	Rigolotto	Kinoko	Automobiles	18.7.79
2	Jermos farwell	Afres	GenConts	18.7.79
3	Malesco Maru	Gulf	To Load Empty Conts.	18.7.79
4	Troll Forest	Barber	Containers	18.7.79
5	Aela Oho	Gulf	General	18.7.79
6	Foss Dunitarsque	Gotsab	Ro/Ro	18.7.79
7	Angolan Carrier	Gotsab	Cement in Bags	18.7.79

Saving Jeddah's Disappearing Heritage
Foreign bankruptcies in Saudi Arabia
SAPTCO and Saudi mass transportation
U.S. refiners and the Middle East

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1994	1996		CBS	56	Republic Steel	28	Cons. Plants	2.19	2.30
1999	2000		COO Pk	43%	Pk	29%			

Republic Steel	28	27%	Cons. Plants	2.19	2.32
Republic Steel	28	27%	D.R. Corp.	5.40	5.45
Raymond Ltd.	63%	63%	F & N	5.85	5.90
Raymond Metals	34%	34%	Har Par Bros.	1.55	1.55
Reynolds	52%	52%	Insulation	1.99	2.25
Royal Dutch	74%	73%	P.R.G.	(NT)	(NT)
Ryder System	23%	23%	Karl Malone	(NT)	(NT)
SCM Corp.	30	30%	Kempas	5.25	5.25
Sealed Air	36%	36%	K.L. Kappa	5.14	5.14
S.E. Regis Paper	31%	31%	Malayan Banking	6.58	7.08
Sellco Inc. Inds.	47%	47%	Malayan Tobacco	(NT)	(NT)
Senior High	32%	32%	Mitsui Bussan	2.45	2.45
Schultz Bros.	19%	19%	N. Serechik	(NT)	(NT)
Shelco	81%	80	O.C.R.C.	7.60	7.65
Shelco Paper	19	19%	Radisson	2.51	2.51
Shel Co. Inds.	31%	31%	Servco	2.31	2.31
Shogren Co.	38%	39%	Sime Darby Hdp.	3.26	3.38
Shook's	15%	15%	Slingshot	2.93	2.93
Shore Bank	19%	19%	Strata Trusts	6.00	6.85
Shuff Oil	48	48	T. Harboun	(NT)	(NT)
Shurtz	31%	31%	Transocean	6.40	(NT)
Signal Cos.	32%	32%	Transpetro Malaysia	6.40	(NT)
Singer	12%	12%	Trustco	5.18	5.18
Singer	8%	8%	U.O.B.	1.50	3.52
Southern Cal. Ed.	36%	36%	William Jacks Co.	(NT)	1.69
Southern Pacific	35%	35%			
Southern Railway	49%	49%			
Spray Rand Corp.	47%	47%			
Squibs Corp.	33%	33%			
Standard Bank	26%	26%			
Std. Oil California	59	59%			
Std. Oil Indiana	65%	64			
Std. Oil Kansas	67	67			
Starting Drug	17	16%			
Stevens JP.	14%	14%			
Stoddard Corp.	49%	49%			
Sto. Co.	63%	63%			
Summit Corp.	21%	21%			
Sunoco Chem.	18%	18%			
T.E.W. Inc.	30%	30%			
Telephone	14%	14%			
Tenneco	34	36%			
Tenneco	27%	27%			
Texas Eastern Corp.	55%	56			
Texas Instrum.	32%	39%			
Texas Instrum.	19%	19%			
Texas Gulf	25	24%			
Tectron	26%	27%			
Teknor	19%	19%			
Tiger Int.	38%	38%			
Timken Co.	59%	59%			
Titanium Corp.	23%	23%			
Travelers	38%	38%			
20th Century Fox	42	41			
U.A.I. Inc.	28%	28%			
Union Carbide	25%	25%			
Uniflow Ind.	46%	47			
Uniflow HV	65%	65%			
Union Carbide	65%	65%			
Union Carbide	41%	41%			
Union Oil California	37%	37%			
Union Pacific Corp.	73%	73%			
Union Pacific Corp.	51%	56			
United Brands	18	18			
US Gypsum	52%	54%			
US Industries	16%	16			
US Steel	23	22%			
US Tobacco	34%	34%			
	25	25			
	47	47			
	65%	65%			
	41%	41%			
	37%	37%			
	73%	73%			
	51%	56			
	18	18			
	52%	54%			
	16%	16			
	23	22%			
	34%	34%			
	25	25			
	47	47			
	65%	65%			
	41%	41%			
	37%	37%			

STONEY		
	Closing Price Jan	Closing Aug 10
ACI	2.20	2.00
AGC	1.33	1.32
Alco	1.33	1.30
Ansaldo	2.35	2.36
Amstel	6.58	6.69
Amstel	6.58	6.69
ANI	1.63	1.77
ANL	1.66	1.66
ANZ	2.56	3.52
Assoc. Mils.	1.82	(NT)
Bank NSW	2.97	(NT)
BEL South	1.88	1.88
BEP	9.54	9.53
Borg-Warner	1.17	1.17
Bombardier	4.65	4.65
Carilion United	1.80	1.80
CB&I	1.72	1.72
CBA	2.65	2.69
Central	13.40	(NT)
Cole	32.70	32.38
Coles	2.18	2.18
Comstock	3.10	4.00
CR	3.10	3.10
CRA	3.58	3.55
CSR	3.36	3.77
CSX	6.75	6.75
Danlop	6.89	6.88
EGLM	1.92	1.93
EG Industries	3.52	3.25
Enbridge	1.34	1.34
Grace Bros.	1.95	1.95
Hammarsley	2.58	2.60
Hammarsley	2.53	2.53
Hooker	0.85	0.83

Western Corp.	34%	34%	Magellan	2.60	2.50
Warner Comm.	39%	39%	Maui Bros.	0.78	0.78
Warner Lambert	23%	23%	Medals Ex.	0.80	0.75
Wells Fargo	31%	31%	MEL	3.35	3.35
Western Bancorp.	33%	33%	ML Lyall	0.76	0.76
Western Union	28%	28%	Myer	1.28	1.26
Westinghouse Elec.	22%	22%	Nat. Ind. Sec.	2.30	2.30
Weyerhaeuser	32	31%	Nicholas	1.95	1.85
Whitford	22	22	NH. BH.	1.90	1.90
White Mt.	42	4%	Oakbridge	1.46	1.47
Wick Co.	31%	31%	Oil Services	1.16	1.15
Woolworth	25%	25%	Pancontinental	13.90	13.15
Wyer Corp.	6%	5%	Peko-Wafford	5.64	5.82
Yarnall Corp.	68%	64%	Putnam Electric	5.40	5.40
Zenith Corp.	69%	69%	Pioneer Concrete	1.52	1.45
Zenith Radio	13%	14%	Quoniam Mints	4.45	4.40

DOW JONES

NOON STOCK AVERAGES

Amort 13

30 Industrials 873.84 UP 5.96 or 6.49%

10 Industrials 865.26 UP 6.06 or 6.96%

15 Utilities 109.12 DN 0.83 or 0.87%

65 Stocks 318.34 UP 1.74 or 0.54%

Amort 13

Closing Amort 13

Closing Amort 13

Price Per

Air Liquide 478.00 478.50

Alcan 63.00 63.00

Alchemia 43.00 43.00

Belgo-Sol 128.00 129.50

Boragans 475.00 475.00

BSN-Gervais Dumas 728.00 728.00

Chem. Crechere 140.00 140.00

CIDM 127.50 127.50

CIDM 52.00 51.75

Chen. Rouxier 148.00 147.00

CIT-Alcantar 1191 1193

Ch. Mch. 405.00 409.00

Ch. Benetton 435.00 438.20

CGE 361.00 396.00

CGE 164.00 164.00

CGE 119.00 119.00

CGE 437.00 433.00

CGE 929.00 925.00

CGE 379.00 387.00

CGE 217.00 217.50

CGE 137.00 139.00

CGE 116.00 116.00

CGE 221.00 220.00

CGE 67.00 67.00

CGE 108.20 108.20

CGE 68.00 68.00

CGE 268.50 268.00

CGE 129.00 129.00

CGE 203.00 207.00

CGE 649.00 678.00

CGE 60.00 60.00

CGE 31.00 31.00

CGE 60.00 60.00

CGE 46.00 44.50

CGE 46.00 44.50

TOKYO

Closing Amort 13

Closing Amort 13

Price Per

Asahi Elec. Chem. 152 153

Bank of Tokyo 208 207

Banyu Pharm. 680 678

Central Cement 320 320

Daiichi Kangro Bank 332 332

Daiwa Bank 316 314

Fuji Photo Film 426 426

Fujitsu 451 438

Fujitsu 260 259

Hitachi 345 345

C. Ind. 365 374

Kajima 281 287

Kanemi & Power 875 878

Kawasaki Steel 124 122

Kansei 338 335

Kobun 293 285

Kobun 60 60

Mitsubishi Chemical 177 176

Mitsubishi Electric 193 188

Mitsubishi Hy. Ind. 173 173

Mitsubishi 221 224

Mitsubishi 645 638

Nippon Electric 295 287

Nippon 1590 1619

Nippon Steel 122 119

Nissan Motor 626 638

			(in US Dollars per tray ounce)		
Sweden	43,325	43,235	London	August 13	August 19
Austria	2,231	2,229		297.25	298.125
Belgium	13,680	13,684	Paris	319.57	321.38
Spain	2,759	2,753	Frankfurt	302.84	303.18
Portugal	3,713	3,715	Zurich	297.575	303.125
Japan	6,825	6,830	Hong Kong	302.84	299.85
Finland	47.78	47.72			

COMMODITIES			أسعار السلع والمعادن		
London Metal Exchange			London Closing Commodity Prices		
Closing Prices					
Pounds sterling per metric ton (except Silver)			كافو		
ALUMINIUM			COCOA		
الالومنيوم			الكاكاو		
August 10	August 13		August 10	August 13	
Closing	Closing		Closing	Closing	
\$ per tonne			\$ per tonne		
Spot	711.73	705.70	September	1309-1325	1309-1347
Three months	702.70	695-69.5	December	1417-1416	1416-1415
Sales	1,600 tons	1,000 tons	March	1462-1461	1464-1462
Market steady			May	1602-1601	1604-1608
			July	1528-1512	1528-1518
			September	1520-1520	1520-1535
			December	1575-1555	1608-1569
			Total Volume: 1,582 lots of ten tonnes		

COPPER			ROBUSTA COFFEE		
النحاس			القهوة		
\$ per tonne			\$ per tonne		
Cash	882-883	879-890	September	1718-1708	1718-1709
Three months	883-884	878-879	November	1777-1775	1723-1732
Sales	7,000 tons	13,000 tons	January	1721-1728	1738-1727
Market steady			March	1688-1675	1678-1676
			May	1667-1663	1678-1664
			July	1668-1645	1675-1650
			September	1668-1635	1678-1639
			Total: 1,211. Tons Steady		

LEAD			RUBBER		
الرصاص			مطاط		
\$ per tonne			Pence per Kilo		
Cash	574-576	559-559.5	September	55.50-56.25	55.50-56.25
Three months	568-567	543-543.5	October	64.80-64.85	59.80-64.25
Sales	4,200 tons	4,300 tons	Oct.-December	64.80-64.85	60.80-64.25
Market steady at the lower level			January-March	64.80-64.85	61.80-64.25
			April-June	64.80-64.80	61.80-64.25
			July-September	64.80-64.80	62.80-64.25
			Oct.-December	72.75-71.40	71.80-71.40
			January-March	73.50-72.75	73.50-72.85
			April-June	76.80-76.80	76.80-76.85
			Market closed very quiet		

NICKEL			RAW SUGAR		
النكل			سكر خام		
\$ per tonne			Sugar Prof.		
Cash	2528-2540	2598-2530	Comms. Comm.		
Three months	2640-2620	2598-2595	October	106.90-106.85	106.25-106.20
Sales	180 tons	444 tons	December	111.25-111.15	110.90-110.90
Market quiet			January	118.25-118.15	116.85-117.95
			May	121.50-121.35	120.30-121.35
			August	126.25-126.10	126.05-125.85
			March	130.25-130.00	130.20-130.10
			Total: 1,566. Market: Market: Steady		

[illegible]

Sales	220 warrants	80 warrants
	Market close	
TIN	دراگ	
	\$ per tonne	
Standard	6548-6560	6495-6500
Cash	6548-6560	6495-6500
Three months	6578-6590	6495-6505
Sales	375 tons	425 tons
	Market steady	
COPPER	دراگ	
	\$ per tonne	
High Grade	6548-6560	6495-6500
Cash	6548-6560	6495-6500
Three months	6578-6590	6495-6505
Sales	20 tons	10 tons
	Market steady, quiet	
ZINC	دراگ	
	\$ per tonne	
Cash	384-385	381-382
Three months	315-316	312-313
Sales	1,590 tons	500 tons
	Market quiet	
Capital International Stock Market Indices		
	August 9 August 10	
World	112.8	112.5 U.P. 1.5
Europe	186.7	184.3 U.P. 1.0
U.S. (1)	117.1	117.8 U.P. 2.5
U.K.	153.1	152.5 U.P. 0.7
Japan	237.8	236.6 U.P. 4.2
Canada (2)	148.5	149.5 U.P. 1.1
France	89.5	90.8 U.P. 1.0
Germany	273.3	268.1 U.P. 6.4
Australia	77.4	79.0 U.P. 4.1
Spain	65.7	65.2 D.N. 0.5
Switzerland	94.5	94.5 U.P. 1.3
Netherlands	88.1	87.8 U.P. 2.3
Italy	56.7	55.7 U.P. 6.4
Belgium	112.0	111.9 U.P. 6.4
Sweden	106.7	101.7 U.P. 2.0
Norway	178.0	176.5 D.N. 3.3
Denmark	135.9	134.6 U.P. 6.4
America	124.2	124.5 U.P. 6.2
(1) NYSE (2) COTSE Index continued to 1 Jan 1979 Base Base 1 Jan 1970 equals 100		



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PAGE 12

International

ربيع الثاني ١٣٩٩ هـ

New sectarian threats

Hopes for Ireland peace recede as tension mounts

BELFAST, Aug. 14 (AP) — Northern Ireland marked the 10th anniversary of the arrival of British troops in the province Tuesday amid mounting sectarian tension and receding hopes of peace.

The Ulster Defense Association, biggest of the Province's paramilitary organizations, warned Monday it will take to the streets again if the British army does not eliminate guerrillas of the predominantly Catholic Irish Republican Army.

The outlawed IRA's Provisional Wing declared Sunday during a major show of opposition to British rule: "We'll fight to the death ... to end the 800 years of British oppression."

The war cries of the rival factions underlines that Northern Ireland's sectarian bloodshed is far from over.

The IRA is fighting to push the British out to reunite Ulster with the neighboring Irish Republic.

Ulster's one million Protestants, who outnumber Catholics 2 to 1, fear being swallowed up by the overwhelmingly Catholic republic — and say they will even fight the British if London tries to push them into it.

"The situation has not substantially improved. Although in some ways the level of violence may have gone down numerically, there's little doubt that the effectiveness of the terrorist attacks has increased," says Maj. Gen. James Glover, commander of 13,500 British troops in Northern Ireland.

Gerry Fitt, the ex-seaman who heads the Catholic-based Social Democratic and Labor Party, lamented that any hope of getting the majority Protestants to share political power with the minority is "dead."

Some informed Catholics voiced fears that the death and destruction of the last 10 years has been "only a warm-up" for all-out civil war between the feuding communities.

Britain has pinned its hopes on some kind of political solution based on power-sharing, but all efforts have failed miserably.

Hard-up Britain is finding the cost — 4 billion pounds so far — an increasing burden. There also are signs of a growing campaign in Britain for withdrawal.

James Molyneux, leader of the Protestant Official Unionist Party, noted glumly: "People who a year ago were saying 'we have to go very cautiously and bear this with fortitude,' don't have that attitude any more. The more the terrorism continues... the more so-called moderate elements will be sucked in to take up positions alongside the hardliners on both sides."

Nearly 2,000 men, women and children have been killed since August 1969. Another 150 have been slain in the republic and mainland Britain in spillover terrorism.

More than 21,200 have been wounded, some of them horribly maimed. Nearly 6,500 bombs have exploded and gutted key centers of Ulster's cities and towns. More than 90,000 buildings have been destroyed or damaged.

Up to 73,000 Ulster people have emigrated to flee "the troubles."

The sectarian hostility is rooted in centuries of political rivalry and religious bigotry. It was fueled when Ireland was partitioned in 1922 between the independent republic and Protestant-dominated Ulster.



ON DUTY: British troops patrol the streets of Hillsborough, Northern Ireland, in a photo taken several years ago. The troops are still there, tension in the area is mounting and there are fears that the crisis will never be solved.

Early next month

Britain calls Rhodesia meeting

LONDON, Aug. 14 (R) — Britain Tuesday formally invited interested parties to a constitutional conference to bring peace to its break-away colony of Zimbabwe Rhodesia and urged all parties to observe a ceasefire until it starts in London on Sept. 10.

The foreign Office announced that it had invited the territory's black Premier, Abel Muzorewa, to the constitutional conference, together with guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe who are fighting his government.

White Rhodesian leader Ian

Smith rebelled against Britain in 1965, and unilaterally declared the colony independent in a move to avoid pressure for black majority rule.

His action provoked a guerrilla war with black nationalists.

A constitutional conference was held at Geneva in 1976 but ended in squabbling, and the guerrilla war went on.

Since then, under an internal settlement sponsored by Smith but disowned by the guerrilla leaders, elections were held in the territory this year which produced a black majority government led by Muzorewa.

Leaders of the Commonwealth, the grouping of nations which once belonged to the British empire, agreed on proposals to break the deadlock when they met earlier this month in Zambia.

They asked Britain to draft a new constitution, convene an all-party conference, and supervise fresh elections.

In its announcement Tuesday, the Foreign Office said the British government believed, "and strongly urges on the parties, that the prospects for a successful conference will be greatly enhanced if both sides will observe a ceasefire."

Philadelphia's Rizzo vows defense on brutality charge

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14 (R) — The controversial mayor of Philadelphia, who built his image on law-and-order issues, has vowed to fight all the way against allegations of widespread police brutality in this "City of Brotherly Love."

Mayor Frank Rizzo, along with Police Chief Joseph O'Neill and other officials, were named as defendants Monday in an unprecedented U.S. government suit charging that the city had condoned systematic police brutality.

"We are going to fight this one all the way," declared Rizzo, himself Philadelphia's former police chief. "Let me tell you, it is complete hogwash."

The government suit seeks an injunction that would force Philadelphia to end alleged abuses or lose millions of dollars in federal aid.

Philadelphia — the name means city of brotherly love — has a population of just under two million. Philadelphia's 8,000-strong police force, fourth largest in the United States, shoots about 75 people a year and more than 1,100 complaints of police brutality are made annually, the government said.

The city's attorney, Sheldon Albert, accused the U.S. Justice Department of catering to blacks and other minority groups.

"This is politically motivated ... it is a blatant offering to minority groups," he said.

The Justice Department has indicated that Philadelphia is not an isolated case and that investiga-

tions into police behavior are underway in other cities.

The suit, which said city officials encouraged officers to use "unreasonable force or force which shocks the conscience," cited a long list of alleged abuses.

Among them were that police routinely stop people without evidence of a crime and beat them when they protest.

It also cited six detectives convicted beating confessions out of an innocent suspect in 1975. They were promoted although their case was still under investigation.

Phoenician ship open to the public

MARSALA, Sicily, Aug. 14 (R) — The wreck of a Phoenician ship, which sank about 2,200 years ago was placed on display for the first time Tuesday.

The partly-reconstructed vessel has places for 68 oarsmen. It was discovered in 1969 by British archaeologist Honor Frost.

The ship, believed to have sunk near Marsala in 241 B.C., contains metals which have not corroded despite centuries underwater, as well as ceramics and even some food.

The poop deck, eight meters long, was rescued from the sea in its entirety. The prow has been reconstructed along the lines of a sister ship discovered nearby.

The ship is on public display in a large storeroom of a vineyard near Marsala.

Possibly pirate treasure

Gold found in Florida backyard well

KEY WEST, Florida, Aug. 14 (AP) — Two brothers working on a water well in their back yard have unearthed more than 900 grams of gold nuggets and are digging deeper in hopes of finding a pirate's chest full of treasure.

"I don't think there's any doubt in the world there's something down there," Kent Pepper said. "It could be a jewelry box. It could be bigger."

Kent and his brother, Jim, were renovating a group of old houses when a construction crew found the first gold nuggets last Wednesday while cleaning an old well shaft.

The gold rush was on. Workers using shovels, buckets, and pumps have dug a 120 by 120 centimeter hole down about 5 1/2 meters in the backyard of one of the houses the

Peppers bought in 1977. Using kitchen utensils, the construction crew has been sifting the sand much like 19th century prospectors.

Sunday, they turned up eight more gold nuggets. Some of the nuggets found are as large as 7.6 centimeters in diameter; others are twisted and bent as if from smelting. One has the faint marking of a Roman numeral.

The Peppers say a local jeweler valued the nuggets at 12 and 14 carats. With gold selling for about \$ 300 an ounce, the Peppers estimate their find is worth at least \$ 10,000.

The brothers have promised the local construction workers one-third the take. Foreman Steve Stevens admitted the gold made his crew "a bit crazy."

Race for president

Awolowo leads Nigerian voting

LAGOS, Aug. 14 (AP) — Veteran politician Chief Obafemi Awolowo was in the lead over four rival candidates in Saturday's Nigerian presidential election with results announced from 12 of 19 states.

Lagos Radio reported Tuesday. The radio said Awolowo of the Unity Party of Nigeria had won the most votes in five states: Lagos, Oyo, Ogun, Bendel and Ondo.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari of the National Party of Nigeria had the most votes in four states: Rivers, Kwara, Benue and Niger.

Third was Nnamdi Azikiwe of the Nigerian People's Party with the most votes in three states: Plateau, Imo and Anambra. Azikiwe is the former president of the republic, having served as the country's first and only president in the period after independence from Britain in 1960 and before the military seized power in 1966.

The two other presidential candidates, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim of the Great Nigerian People's Party and Malam Aminu Kano of the People's Redemption Party had

yet to win any states. To be declared the winner, a candidate must win the most votes overall and get at least 25 per cent of the vote in 13 states.

This is because while each candidate has regional support in his own ethnic district, the Federal Electoral Commission set up by Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo's mili-

tary government wants the winner to have a broad backing nationwide.

Democratic government is scheduled to resume in Nigeria Oct. 1 after 13 years of military rule.

Voter turnout figures have not been reported. There are 48.5 million registered voters in Nigeria.

White Rhodesian leader Ian



PIGGYBACK: The U.S. space shuttle Enterprise, best known for hitchhiking piggyback rides on jet aircraft, is shown landing at the St. Louis airport recently in that manner. In the foreground are aircraft of an earlier era.

New statute in parliament

Madrid studying self rule for Catalonia

MADRID, Aug. 14 (Agencies) — A Constitutional committee of Spain's lower house Tuesday approved an autonomy statute for the Catalan region giving home rule liberties and rights.

The statute now goes to a full session of the parliament. If it is approved, Catalonia will become a self-governing region within the Spanish state. Catalonia is formed by the provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida and Girona and includes about one fourth of Spain's 37 million people.

The autonomy statute, which also must go to a referendum in the Catalan region for ratification, grants power to administer justice, organize education, returning rights taken away by the late Gen. Francisco Franco after he won the civil war in 1939.

A similar autonomy statute was recently approved by the constitutional committee for the northern Basque country.

The committee is now preparing to study autonomy statutes for other Spanish regions, including those of Andalusia and Galicia.

In Madrid Tuesday police shot and fatally wounded one of Spain's most wanted urban guerrilla suspects, sought for a string of killings, bombings and robberies. Pedro Tabanera Perez, believed to be a leader of the extreme left-wing group Grapo, was shot in the chest when he opened fire on policemen trailing him in El Escorial, 50 kilometers northwest of Madrid, police said.

They said he fired twice when ordered to stop. He was hit by a single bullet and died later in a hospital.

Another suspected Grapo

member, Manuel Parodi Munoz, was arrested Monday. Police said he was carrying a loaded pistol stolen from a murdered paramilitary officer.

Police had offered a one million peseta (\$ 15,400) reward for information leading to Perez's capture.

Two other suspected members were arrested last month.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

I have just returned from a Caribbean holiday. The word "Caribbean" usually recalls to people's minds images of tourist-crowded islands, all mangoes and bananas and long sandy beaches. Yet what I noticed most was the thriving Arab communities I found everywhere there. Many of their members, I found, were the leading traders and businessmen of their respective islands, who have earned the respect (and, I fear, the envy,) of the locals.

In the American island of St. Thomas, I heard of the tragedy that had just overtaken the small Arab community, when one of its young men killed his girl-friend and then disappeared from view. The community had to club together to pay his large bail, so that the community's reputation is not besmirched by this individual deed. A local event which was not destined to become known outside of the small island but for the garb of my taxi driver, who volunteered all the information unprovoked.

In Haiti, reported by the United Nations as the poorest country on earth, the market place is so full of Arab names that you think yourself in Souk Sursuk or Qabil Street. I do not think that many of my readers have heard of these two Dutch islands near the Venezuelan coast, Curacao and Aruba; yet I found them full of Arab residents who, while no longer speaking the language, were clearly enchanted to hear its sound from me once more.

On the ship with us was a Jewish Businessman from America, whose irritation at the obvious success of the Arab communities we kept encountering became progressively more evident, especially when it appeared that they were more successful than the Jewish communities on some of the islands. When he found that the Biggest shop in Port au Prince was owned by a Palestinian lady he could contain himself no longer. "Are you sure," he said, "that there are only two million Palestinians in the world?" I fear that our answer was not as polite as might have been.

Beside the Jewish-Arab question (is there anywhere in the world we can escape it?) we found that the "British" islands, be they independent like Jamaica or still colonies like Antigua, were among the poorest in the area. The American and Dutch islands showed all signs of opulence, even though some of them, like the Dutch islands to the south, lacked rain water, and used de-salination plants to cover their needs. We reflected that the once great Empire, the British, might have exported its present poverty to its part of the Caribbean.

The phrase "banana republic" cannot be really understood until one visits the Caribbean. Here where bananas constitute the main "industry" it is no metaphor. Those who think the banana only a fruit will find culinary and medical uses for it undreamt of in other lands.

(Translated from Ashraf Al-Awsat)



SPEECH: Portuguese Prime Minister Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo shown during her speech to parliament as she was sworn in as the country's first woman head of government. Tuesday she presented her cabinet's program for the 100 days she is expected to rule the country.

Portugal premier presents interim political program

LISBON, Aug. 14 (R) — Portugal's first woman Prime Minister, Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, has presented her government's program for 100 days of caretaker rule and pledged complete impartiality in preparing for general elections in November.

In a 20-minute speech to parliament Monday, she vowed to seek a climate of calm and freedom for the coming polls.

But she said her government, Portugal's 11th since the 1974 revolution, would not shrink from unpopular decisions and would have to take some measures which would last beyond its limited term of office.

There was no applause when the 49-year-old premier concluded her speech, in which she gave notice that prices would be brought up to date whenever this proved unavoidable.

Miss Pintasilgo's assurances failed to mollify her right-wing critics, who have accused her of leftist bias.

Center-right Social Democratic Deputy Helena Roseta said Miss Pintasilgo would divide the Portuguese people even more rather than create a climate of calm. Conservative Center Democratic spokesman Rui Pena said the premier's program went beyond merely caretaker duties.

But Socialist and Communist spokesmen gave a cautious welcome to the premier's statement.

The center-right Social Democrats and the Conservative Center Democrats have threatened to move a vote rejecting Miss Pintasilgo's program.

But they are unlikely to gain support for such a move and their votes alone would fall well short of the absolute majority required to unseat the premier.

Government survival at the end of the week would leave the way clear for President Antonio Ramalho Eanes to dissolve parliament and set an election date, expected to be November 11 or 18.

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